



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**YOUR COOK**  
can't bake the equal of  
**SWALLOW & ARIEL'S**  
**CANTERBURY**  
**CAKES**  
STOCKED BY ALL  
LEADING STORES.

No. 17,545.

號五十四百五千七萬一第

日十初月六年寅甲

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1914.

六拜禮

號一月八年三國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

[776]

## INTIMATIONS

THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF  
MILK IS

**BEAR BRAND  
STERILIZED  
NATURAL MILK**



BECAUSE IT IS  
**SWISS MILK.**

Compare Bear Brand Milk with other Brands  
and you will find out the difference yourself.

AGENTS:

**F. BLACKHEAD & Co.**

TELEPHONE 66.

[495-3]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks 375 lbs. net.

In Bags 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1914. [608]



**MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA**  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)  
**COAL DEPARTMENT.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA,  
OGHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI,  
NAMAZU, SAYO, SHINNEW  
AND KAMIMADAI Collieries.

AGENTS FOR

**SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.**

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI,

TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI,  
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,  
OTABU, NURURAN, HAKODATE,  
OGHI, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO,  
YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA,  
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,  
PEKING.

Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."  
Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES—  
CHINKIANG—Messrs. CHANGING & Co.  
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.  
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BOHNE & Co., Ltd.  
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,  
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to—  
K. KATO,  
Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [614]

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 15 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 15 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 3.15 " "	" " 15 "

NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	
Every Quarter-Hour.	

SUNDAYS.	
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " "	" " 15 "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " 15 "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " 15 "
7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " 10 "

NIGHT CARS run on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at  
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,  
Des Vaux Road Central.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1914. [502]

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address: "DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, A1, and Watkin's.

**DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:**—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, 681, 2050, 3470.

**NO. 1 DOCK.** Docking Length 515 ft. | **NO. 2 DOCK.** Docking Length 376 ft. | **NO. 3 DOCK.** Docking Length 481 ft.

Every description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, lugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

### WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:

99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses and sugar consumption (tax covered) warehouses. Floor area 67,917 square yards, or 14 acres. Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance under-taken. Rates moderate.

Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses. [822]

**WEISMANN'S**

FOR QUANTITY.

**WEISMANN'S**

FOR PURITY.

**WEISMANN'S**

FOR QUALITY. [729]

## SOUTH

## MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

**SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST  
AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.**

### TIME TABLE

(Effective from May 1st, 1914, to April 30th, 1915).

**THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE**, composed of excellently equipped Dining, and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. **SAKAI MARU** and **KOBE MARU** (each Equipped with Wireless Telegraph) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
Connecting at Harbin with	Shanghai States Express	Connecting at Harbin with	Shanghai States Express
For Harbin	For Moscow	For Harbin	For Moscow
1st Class	2nd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
8.00	10.00	8.00	10.00
11.00	1.00	11.00	1.00
1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00
3.00	5.00	3.00	5.00
5.00	7.00	5.00	7.00
7.00	9.00	7.00	9.00
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11.00	1.00	11.00	1.00



## INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON  
& CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 71 YEARS

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation for over 30 years as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

WATSON'S

E

BRANDY.

Finest very old BROWN BRANDY, Guaranteed 25 years age, in wood. The finest LIQUEUR BRANDY on the market.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 1st, 1914.

In a leading article a few days ago on the subject of the condemnation of the Hongkong authorities by a Judge of H.M.'s Supreme Court at Shanghai for registering a Company which had swindled Chinese out of a large sum of money, we suggested that the question of registering Companies which have no British officers ought to be reconsidered. There are other questions affecting this Ordinance which need to be reconsidered at the same time, especially in regard to the Chinese registered Companies. Does registration of such companies afford proper protection to their shareholders? For instance, are the accounts filed with the Registrar such as would be passed by a chartered accountant, or other qualified auditor? Is it not a fact that when Chinese Companies registered under the Hongkong Ordinances have gone into liquidation it has been practically impossible to collect any of the uncalled capital to meet the Company's debts. We need instance but one case—that of the Hang On Insurance Company, Limited, in liquidation, which had uncalled capital of nearly four lakhs of dollars; yet none of it was forthcoming even after the Court's permission was obtained to make a call. The registered shareholders are usually found to have died, or disappeared or else they never existed in the flesh. In many cases where there is a liability of uncalled capital on shares in Chinese Companies it has been found that the shares are in the names of men of

no substance, such as coolies or rich pullers. Again, how often does it happen that the dividends of Chinese Companies are paid out of capital, which is, of course, illegal? The annual accounts filed with the Registrar should show this, but it is usually only when the smash comes that the illegality gets discovered. When the amendment of the Companies Ordinances was under consideration in 1911 it will be remembered that the Chamber of Commerce urged that the minimum which should be accepted when Chinese Companies are registering in the Colony and are wishing to take advantage of the Ordinances should be that the statutory books and cash book at least should be kept in English. This was advocated, however, without success. The only result was that it was provided by legislation that all auditors of Chinese Companies, as well as of all other Companies, must be approved by the Registrar of Companies, who is required to satisfy himself of the competency of auditors whether of European or Chinese nationality. It was considered, apparently, that such legislation as the Chamber sought would harass the Chinese unduly. Any legislation which might have the effect of driving sound business from the Colony is to be strongly deprecated, but the proper control of joint-stock Companies cannot be classed with such legislation, for if Chinese business men object to such safeguards being required they need not seek registration as a joint-stock concern. The only real check on the management of a Company so far as the public are concerned is the annual account with the annual summary which are filed with the Registrar. The Ordinance requires that such account must be in English and must contain the Auditor's report. Presumably, therefore, the Chinese auditor who cannot speak a word of English is required to sign the annual account and to report in English. What is such a certificate worth? All companies registered in a British Colony should be required to keep their books in English. There is no hardship on the Chinese in this requirement, for they can do their business, if they choose, without becoming joint-stock concerns. If they wish to enjoy the benefits of incorporation under British law they should be prepared to comply with regulations such as obtain in all other countries. Even in India, we believe, the books of all registered companies have to be kept in English. Directors of the more important Chinese Companies in Hongkong are as a rule well acquainted with English, and there is no lack of Chinese clerks who have sufficient knowledge to keep the few necessary books in English. Upon the liquidation of a Company few books, we understand, are forthcoming as a rule, and to translate these with a view to discovery of fraud in the promotion or management of a Company is practically impossible because of the prohibitive expense. We repeat that the Government in registering a Company accepts a moral obligation to protect shareholders and the public generally, and it cannot be said that in the case of the Chinese Companies experience has shown that this protection has been secured.

The total quantity of water supplied to Hongkong during the year 1913 was 1,604.72 million gallons, or 95.10 million gallons less than in 1912.

A party of Chinese detectives under Detective Henderson raided coolie quarters in Tit Hong Lane, and arrested 15 men for smoking opium. At the Magistracy yesterday the first defendant was fined \$100, and the others were fined \$2 each.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mútuos, held at the Club Lusitano on Thursday, the Articles of Association, after some discussion, were unanimously approved and the new Association was declared formed from 1st August, 1914.

The Chinese fireman, employed on the *Empress of Asia*, who was charged with the murder of another fireman on the liner, has been committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Session. The deceased was fatally stabbed, it is alleged, by the defendant during a quarrel.

The Director of Public Works, in his report for 1913, shows that the revenue derived from the waterworks for the year totalled \$404,220.16. In 1912 the revenue was \$410,801.50. It is explained, however, that the revenue for 1912 was somewhat inflated owing to the accounts for 1911 having fallen into arrears through insufficiency of staff. The figures for the City show a decrease of \$20,000 less than those for 1912.

The Steamboat Company's steamer *Zeungshan* will make the excursion to Macao to-morrow (Sunday), leaving the Company's Canton Steamers' Wharf at 9 a.m. By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Moberly, D.S.O. and Officers, the Band of 25th Punjab will play selections during the trip.

Mr. A. A. de Carvalho, son of Mr. E. A. de Carvalho, a cashier in the Treasury, Hongkong, has returned to the Colony from America, where he qualified as a doctor of dental surgery. He is a graduate of the State University of California and a member of the Supreme Chapter of Delta-Sigma-Delta, the well-known dental fraternity. Dr. Carvalho also took the State Board of California's Examination, and obtained a diploma and the right to practise in the State of California. Dr. Carvalho was educated first in England. He was formerly an active member of the V.R.C.

## THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

We have been requested by the Post Office to advise residents, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in Europe, to send their correspondence for the present either by the Canadian or Suez Canal routes.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son of Hongkong have been advised by their head office in London that there is no interruption of traffic by the Siberian railway at present.

It may be pointed out that in the event of the outbreak of war involving Germany it would still be possible for the mails for England and France to be carried by the Siberian route, provided the trains were available for the carriage of mails. Mails for England would go to St. Petersburg, then on to Abo, across the Baltic Sea to Stockholm, thence by railway to Bergen, whence there is regular communication with the British Isles by Norwegian steamers.

But while a great upheaval on the Continent of Europe is threatening the bulk of the mails passing between Europe and the Far East is likely to be sent *via* Suez or *via* Canada.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL DIRECTOR  
ABSCONDS.

A well-known rice merchant, Mok Yu Chih, mysteriously disappeared from the Colony a few days ago, and as he is owing large sums of money and is believed to have absconded a writ of foreign attachment has been issued against his property.

Mok Yu Chih was a director of the Tung Wah Hospital and is currently reported that he has got away with a portion of the fund which the Hospital has been collecting for the relief of distress in the West River district; but we are informed that there is no truth whatever in this report. Mok Yu Chih did not have the handling of these funds.

It appears that what actually happened was that Mok Yu Chih ordered large quantities of rice from various rice firms, representing that the orders were on behalf of the Tung Wah Hospital, to be paid for out of the money collected for the relief of the sufferers through the floods. The rice firms promptly sent the rice to his two shops, the Kwan Mau and the Kwan Yik. Soon afterwards Mok Yu Chih sold this rice for cash, and then disappeared. Soon after his disappearance the two shops closed down. Mok Yu Chih is stated to have taken away a sum of no less than \$190,000.

HONGKONG BANK CONSPIRACY  
CASE.

In connection with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank conspiracy case, Antonio Filomeno Remedios again appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday. No evidence was taken, and Mr. Wood remanded the defendant until Wednesday next, at 2.15.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner said that his client (R. O. Gutierrez) had been discharged but had been re-arrested. He supposed his Worship would require the attendance of Gutierrez.

Gutierrez was then brought in, and he was remanded until Wednesday afternoon, his Worship entering a plea of not guilty.

An application by Mr. Gardiner for reduction of bail in the case of Gutierrez was left over for discussion in Chambers. The man Ribeiro, alias Richardson, alias Maurice Riley, was also brought before his Worship. He was charged with forging cheques purporting to be drawn by Lawrence Noel Leefe, of the China Association, on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and with forging a letter applying for a cheque-book.

Mr. Gardiner said he defended this man, and he asked for bail. Mr. D. Lewis (who prosecutes) said he thought bail should be refused. Defendant was a gentleman who had travelled very extensively.

His Worship accordingly refused bail, and fixed this case to be mentioned before him on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Lewis said he would call no evidence then.

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS OF THE  
BOMBARDMENT OF BELGRADE.

## MARTIAL-LAW PROCLAIMED IN GERMANY.

["DER OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD"  
SERVICE.]GERMANY SEEKS AN AUSTRO-  
RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

CHARLOTTENBURG, July 30th.  
The Imperial Chancellor, Herr v. Bethmann-Hollweg, has made an attempt to bring Russia and Austria to an agreement. It is not yet known whether he has been successful.

Rumours of the convening of the German Bundesrat and of German mobilisation are therefore premature.

FALSE RUMOUR OF GERMAN  
MOBILISATION.

BERLIN, July 30th.  
The *Berliner Lokal Anzeiger* published yesterday at noon the false report of a German mobilization. The papers printed were seized, and judicial charges will be brought against the publisher, as the news is absolutely false.

RUMoured RUPTURE OF  
AUSTRO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, July 30th.  
News is to hand here that the negotiations which have been taking place at St. Petersburg between Austria and Russia have been broken off.

THE LIMITS OF AUSTRIAN  
ACTION.

BERLIN, July 30th.  
Germany transmitted to Russia the Austrian communications in which the limitations of her proposed advance against Serbia are stated and a declaration is made that she does not seek to gain territory. German papers recommend limitation of Austria's action to the occupation of strategic points, and a punitive expedition.

REPORTED FIGHTING ON THE  
BOSNIAN FRONTIER.

BERLIN, July 30th.  
Rumours have reached Vienna that three Serbian Divisions had a fight on the Bosnian frontier, losing heavily. The whole of Serbia is in a state of siege.

BLACK SEA LIGHTS  
EXTINGUISHED.

BERLIN, July 30th.  
Russia has extinguished her lighthouses on the Black Sea. Entrance to Sebastopol during night time is forbidden.

## RUSSIA'S AIMS.

BERLIN, July 30th.  
The *Mittags Zeitung* of Berlin states that Russia has no doubt about the justification for Austria's accusation of Serbia. The desire for war on the part

of Russia proves therefore that she aims at extending her dominion over the Balkans. Russia's ambition for prestige thereby threatens to bring about the most terrible catastrophe known in the history of the world.

FRENCH BANK NOTES  
UNACCEPTED ON THE FRONTIER.

BERLIN, July 30th.  
The population of the French eastern frontier provinces refuse to accept French bank-notes and demand silver payments.

## DUTCH NEUTRALITY.

BERLIN, July 30th.  
The Dutch *Official Gazette* publishes a declaration of neutrality in the Austro-Servian War.

## THE EXCHANGES.

LONDON, July 30th.  
Although for several days there has been a slump on the exchanges, the London market has fairly well withstood the shock.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]  
THE BOMBARDMENT OF BELGRADE

## TWO VERSIONS.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

VIENNA, July 31st.  
It is officially stated that Belgrade is in flames.

A despatch says that consequent upon the renewal of machine-gun fire in Belgrade at midnight the Austrian monitors replied, bombarding the city. A magazine was exploded at one o'clock in the morning. The Servians at dawn unsuccessfully attempted to destroy the bridge. The Austrian artillery demolished

ed the Customs House in reply to shots therefrom. Simultaneously fires broke out at different points in Belgrade.

## THE SERBIAN ACCOUNT.

BELGRADE, July 30th.

The Austrians at 11 o'clock last evening began a second attack on Belgrade with heavy cannonade from the monitors and the Semlin positions till two o'clock in the morning. Some buildings were damaged. The Servian guns seldom replied.

An Austrian gunboat was severely damaged, and an attempt by the Austrians to cross the river was repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire. Rifle fire continued till four o'clock in the morning. There were no Servian losses.

A renewal of the attack is expected at noon.

The attempts of the Austrians to cross the Save and the Danube have been everywhere repulsed.

The despatch, which was apparently sent before the official telegram from Vienna, concludes:—It is reported that the Austrians intend to bombard Belgrade.

DISTURBANCES IN NEW SERBIA.  
It is rumoured that serious disturbances have broken out in New Serbia consequent upon the refusal of the non-Servian elements to enter the Army.

RUSSIA TO "STAND TO HER  
GUNS."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31st.  
The sailing of the British First Fleet from Portland has created an immense impression. This, coupled with Japan's assurances, has confirmed Russia's determination to stand to her guns.

WELSH COAL FOR THE  
ADMIRALTY.

The Admiralty has notified the Welsh coal-owners that the entire output may be required for Naval purposes.

## GRAVE VIEW OF THE DIPLOMATS.

LONDON, July 30th.

Reuter was informed that at 11 p.m. the view of the diplomats was that the situation was still grave, despite the powerful influences which are working for peace. The news of fresh military movements is occasioning serious concern.

STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD  
GREY.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons last evening (Thursday) regretted that the situation was not less grave than it was on Wednesday. Austria had begun war against Serbia, while Russia had partially mobilised. This, up to the present, had not led to any corresponding steps by the other Powers. Great Britain continued to strive for European peace. He was glad to say that up to the present there had been no difficulty in keeping in touch with the other powers, though it had not been possible for the Powers to join in the diplomatic action which he had proposed on Monday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## MARTIAL LAW IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 31st.

The Kaiser has proclaimed Martial-law in Germany.

EXPORT OF FOOD STUFFS  
FORBIDDEN.

Germany and Belgium have issued orders forbidding the export of all food-stuffs and materials useful in the event of war.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN CONVERSATIONS  
RESUMED.

Reuter's Agency learns that the conversations between Austria and Russia have been resumed.

## THE FINANCIAL BAROMETER.

Consols closed at 99½.  
The French bank rate is at 4½ per cent.  
The German Bank discount rate is 5 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE  
CLOSED.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Stock Exchange is closed until further notice.

## RUN ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Crowds of people are changing bank-notes for gold at the Bank of England.

SAILING OF "IMPERATOR"  
CANCELLED.

LONDON, July 31st.

The giant Hamburg-America liner *Imperator* will not sail for America owing to the situation.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION  
SHELVED.

AN UNDIVIDED NATION IN A GRAVE CRISIS.

LONDON, July 31st.

In the House of Commons, the second reading of the Home Rule Amendment Bill was postponed.

Mr. Asquith said:—We meet to-day under conditions of gravity which are almost unparalleled in the experience of any one of us. Issues of peace or war are hanging in the balance with a risk of catastrophe of which it is impossible to measure the dimensions or effects. Consequently, it is vital for the whole world, that Great Britain, which has no interests of her own directly at stake, should present a united front—(loud cheers)—and be able to speak and act with the authority of an undivided nation. If to-day we proceed with the Amending Bill we should inevitably be involved in acute controversies concerning domestic differences. Such a use of our time at such a moment may have injurious and lasting effects on the international situation.

Mr. Bonar Law shares fully my views and we therefore propose to postpone the Amending Bill without prejudice to its future, hoping that the patriotism of all parties will contribute what lies in our power; if not to avert, at least to circumscribe the calamities which are threatening the whole world.

There was not a murmur of dissent at Mr. Asquith's statement, and the Irishmen appeared to support the Government as heartily as the Conservatives.

## LONGEST OVERSEA FLIGHT.

NORWEGIAN AVIATOR'S ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Norwegian aviator, Lieutenant Gran, journeyed by aeroplane from Cruden in Scotland to Stavanger, on the Norwegian coast, a distance of 320 miles in 250 minutes. This is the longest flight accomplished overseas.

## HOME TURF.

RESULT OF THE RACE FOR THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, July 31st.

The result of the race for the Goodwood Cup is as follows:—

Son-in-Law	1
At Last	2
Florist	3

Five ran; won by a head, a distance of five lengths dividing At Last and Florist. The winner led throughout. St. Guthlac was fourth. Time, 4mins. 44 2/5secs.  
Betting:—9 to 4 against Son-in-Law; 8 to 1 against At Last; 100 to 30 against Florist.



## TELEGRAMS.

[“DER OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD”  
SERVICE.]CHINA SERVICE.  
CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S  
FINANCIAL STRAITS.

PEKING, July 31st.

The Chinese Government hesitates to abolish Likin, which it reckons would entail a yearly loss of revenue to the tune of \$70 millions; it also wants 25 millions to effect the repayment of short term loans, of which amount the provinces must furnish 20 millions. It is also intended to increase the revenue of the salt gabelle by 38 millions dollars and the issue of 50 million dollars worth of obligations is considered.

## SUN YAT-SEN AND BRIGANDAGE.

PEKING, July 31st.

Robbers captured at Huang Hsion in Shantung affirm their connection with the headquarters of Sun Yat-sen.

## WEST RIVER FLOODS.

FURTHER REPORT BY MR. A. E. WOOD.

The West River situation is briefly thus:

- The distress is real, and will continue for four months, till the second crop is ripe.
- But it is not acute, and will diminish as employment can be found in the fields.
- The distress has been, and is being greatly alleviated by the excellent work of the Chinese themselves—Government, merchant, bodies, and individuals.
- The urgent thing now is to build what are known as the “autumn barricades,” i.e. temporary bunding for the protection of the embankments, for the protection of the second crop. Actual repairs cannot be carried out till winter, when the land is dry.

Our chief care now should be to help with these autumn barricades. A rough official estimate of the cost for Ko Yiu district is \$160,000 but these figures cannot be relied upon: they are almost certainly too high. I expect, however, in a few days to have trustworthy information of the work necessary in this district, i.e. measurements of all the breaches and a calculation of the materials necessary. The materials used are fir-poles, hemp-bags, and earth. Rice must be supplied to the workmen by way of wages. Fir-poles cost about 42 cents a piece and are to be bought in Wuchow. Hemp-bags can be bought in Hongkong at about 14 cents each. Earth must be obtained locally. Rice (to the amount of 134,000 catties) has been supplied specially for this purpose and this district by the Canton Relief Society. We can therefore best help by supplying fir-poles and hemp-bags. From Shiu Hing I shall be able to requisition materials, and also, as occasion arises, rice for distribution, and to see that they are delivered into the right hands. Co-operation with the Chinese officials and the Canton Relief Society is essential in order to ensure that the work really gets done. They wished to have all funds amalgamated and administered through a joint committee on which Hongkong representatives would serve, but they are now prepared to co-operate with us on our own lines. I suggest, then, that the Tung Wa Hospital directors be asked at once to arrange for the purchase of 10,000 poles in Wuchow, and 20,000 hemp-bags in Hongkong. This will give us a practical start. By the time they are delivered at Shiu Hing, I can be there to receive them, and to make a further requisition. I append a further note on the general situation:

- The Chinese authorities propose to institute the cheap sale of rice for four months. This is a difficult proposition, and one that Hongkong should not touch. If relief rice is needed, we should give it free. The proposal, however, shows that the people are not expected to be so very badly off.
- They also propose to make grants of money to individual families whose houses are ruined. They estimate \$500,000 under this head for the whole distressed area. This again is not a project to which Hongkong should devote its funds.
- The winter (i.e. permanent) repairs will be a costly affair. When the time comes, we may be able to help in this respect.

(Signed) A. E. WOOD.

Mr. Wood, Mr. Chau Siu Ki and Mr. Lam Heng Lun are leaving for Canton to make such arrangements as may be found necessary for the supply and distribution of fir-poles and hemp-bags according to the suggestions in the report. It is proposed that the whole work should be divided between the various Charities concerned, and that Hongkong should begin with the Ko Yiu District which appears to be one of those most disastrously affected by the floods. The precise division of the districts and the work to be done in each by the various charitable bodies will be settled at a meeting to be held in Canton.

(Signed) E. R. HALLIFAX.

30th July, 1914.

## HOW TO PREVENT PIRACY.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE  
ANTI-PIRACY COMMITTEE.

The following are the recommendations of the Anti-Piracy Committee which were laid before the Legislative Council at its last meeting:

OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS.—These recommendations apply to all steamers carrying Chinese passengers and clearing for Swatow, Amoy, Kwong Chau Wan, Hoihow or Haiphong. The steamers should be searched by police as follows:—

(a.) Steamers lying alongside wharves.—Police should search all passengers and the luggage they are allowed access to during the voyage, at the wharf before embarking. Passengers should not be allowed to embark on the off side. Any passengers who embark before police arrive for search (if this cannot be prevented) should be searched on board the ship as soon as the police arrive. Ship's guards also to search passengers and crew.

(b.) Steamers lying in the stream.—As soon as cargo and passengers are all on board, the police should search passengers and whatever baggage they may have with them. The steamer to leave immediately the search is completed. In order to avoid possible delay, steamers should inform the police of the time at which they expect cargo and passengers to be all on board, and hoist the International Code Signal U.J.M.—I am ready for sea—if completed before police arrive. If at this time the police find the ship not ready this ship may lose its turn. Guards to assist in searching passengers and to search the crew.

Provision of armed guards.—At least four non-Chinese guards should be employed on board each ship. Their duty is especially to protect the bridge and wheel-house. They should also see that the crew do not smuggle arms or ammunition. These guards to be armed with serviceable weapons (Winchesters or revolvers) and to be trained in the use of such. They should also carry whistles. Police trained guards are advocated.

Officers to be armed.—Both deck and engine-room officers on duty to be armed with pistols or revolvers, ready for immediate use. Two rifles at least of approved pattern should be kept on the bridge deck loaded for use. Sporting guns are also useful in repelling an attack, but the fact that they only carry two cartridges, as a rule, is against their usefulness.

Signalling apparatus.—Rockets and blue lights should be ready, double the minimum number required by Board of Trade Regulations should be carried. Blue lights are useful at night especially when the lights are extinguished. The use of Vorey lights is recommended. They are ready for immediate use, and the rockets firing them do not have to be fired. Rockets are often necessary when firing rockets. Repeated long blasts on the whistle or siren should be used in the daytime if attacked.

Grilles and dodgers.—When a danger zone the only access to the engine-room should be from the bridge deck. All other entrances being closed. The bridge and wheel-house should be fortified by double grilles and dodgers. The only access from below to the guarded area on the bridge deck should be in the rear of such grilles. The use of barbed wire is recommended to stop any climbing up the sides of the ship; expanded metal is very useful for grilles in front of dodgers to stop rust. It must be understood that one of the chief objects is to prevent pirates obtaining control of the steering gear and hence of the ship. Precautions should be taken to prevent pirates making use of the emergency steering gear.

Carriage of treasure.—Confidential notice should be sent to police if treasure is being carried on any particular voyage.

Steam hose.—The use of steam hose is recommended. Connections should be available both on the bridge deck and in the engine-room.

The recommendations of the Committee should be referred to the Chamber of Commerce, with special reference to the cost of carrying out structural alterations and provision of armed guards, necessary to comply with these recommendations.

C. McI. MESSER,  
LAU CHU PAK,  
HO FOK.

I consider Clause 3 relating to armed guards not practicable.  
G. W. BARTON,  
W. R. JEFFCOTT.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING  
RIVER TRADE STEAMERS.

Grilles and dodgers.—Same as No. 6 of recommendations for ocean-going steamers. Grilles of expanded metal or barbed wire should be placed about 20 feet in front of the dodgers to check a rush, and armed guards should patrol between these grilles and the dodgers. Barbed wire should be placed round the bridge to prevent pirates climbing up over the sides.

Signal lights.—Double number of rockets and blue lights should be carried; the use of Vorey lights is strongly recommended. The passengers in the lower deck should be locked in with grilles, and precautions should be taken to keep passengers from the crew's quarters.

The “runner system” to be abolished. The 4 guards to be used for guarding the ship against piratical attacks; they are not to be used as guards to protect thieves from the cargo. Their chief duty is to guard the bridge and wheel-house. The committee agreed with Captain Jeffcott's recommendation (attached) that the guards should be under the police department for engagement, training and discipline and that they be in Government uniform and transferred from time to time to different steamers.

Chinese owners must clearly understand that if their ships fly the British flag, the captain must have complete control of such ship and crew and must not be dictated to by the commodore, pilot or any owner or agent regarding the safe and proper navigation of the ship, and giving of assistance to other ships when required. Masters of such vessels should be given positive instructions to enter any case of interference, however slight, in the official log, and bring the matter to the notice of the Harbour Master at the earliest opportunity, when it would be enquired into.

If one steamer discovers another ship being pirated, it is her business to remain near, prevent access of pirates to or from native craft, assist in rescue work and in calling other steamers to her aid.

The guards should see that the crew do not smuggle arms or ammunition. We would recommend a stop being put to the practice of deck officers going round the lower deck to superintend the collection of tickets from passengers. (This has frequently to be done during dangerous parts of the voyage, the master alone remaining on the bridge while tickets are being collected).

Steam hose for river steamers same as No. 9 of recommendations of ocean-going steamers.

Refer to Chamber of Commerce same as No. 9 of recommendations of ocean-going steamers.  
C. McI. MESSER,  
BASIL TAYLOR,  
Harbour Master.  
LAU CHU PAK,  
HO FOK,  
G. W. BARTON,  
W. R. JEFFCOTT.

## ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

A force of river steamer guards to be organized by the Hongkong Government which they would form a part.

A certain number of these guards under, say, a sergeant, to be carried by each river steamer; the number carried by any particular vessel to be based on the number of passengers who are licensed to carry. Guards to be frequently changed from ship to ship and to shore to drill, target practice, etc.

Such guards would, of course, have power to search any person boarding the vessel at any port and to search any part of the vessel either in port or at sea.

A certain sum per man of the guard supplied—for example—in the steamer *Kinshan* would be paid to six men at \$25 per month each; that is, we could, without increasing our present expenses, pay the Government \$150 per month for guards which would be really efficient and have a great moral effect; very few of the guards at present employed can be called efficient and they have not the cohesion of a properly trained force.

The above are only broad suggestions, but I feel sure that the very knowledge that a few men from such a force were on board would absolutely prevent pirates travelling with evil intentions.

W. R. JEFFCOTT,  
Master, steamer *Kinshan*.

## CHINA'S FIRST RAILWAY.

The following letter appears in the *North China Daily News*, of Wednesday, July 15th:—

Sir,—On page 13 of your “Jubilee Issue” of the 1st July, under the above caption, the details given of China's first railway would lead your readers to suppose that Mr. Gabriel J. Morrison was the pioneer engineer of railway enterprise in China.

As this is quite incorrect and as I feel sure that both Mr. Morrison and yourself would wish to follow the lines of “Reading honour to whom honour is due,” I will now quote the following lines from the obituary notice of my late father, Mr. Frederick Augustus Sheppard, A.M.I.C.E., given in the “Minutes of Proceedings of the Institute of Civil Engineers, London, Vol. LXXVIII, Session 1883-84, Part IV.”

“Mr. Sheppard, having been introduced to Mr. Gabrielli (Victoria Street, Westminster), was sent by him in 1874 to China, to report on the proposed railway from Shanghai to Woussing. He made the necessary surveys, set out the line and constructed the greater portion of the embankment, when the work was stopped.”

My father found much difficulty, at that time, in connection with the owners of graves, who declared that their departed relatives would be sent to perdition owing to the railway intersecting their resting places from the “holy city” of Mukden.

They were prepared, however, to receive compensation; but the cash equivalent demanded for the disfigurement of their dead would have weighted the line with such a heavy capital expenditure that it could hardly have proved a commercial success; and on these grounds, my father wired his principal to abandon the project and endeavour to minimize his loss by sale, if possible, should others be able to bring influence to bear on the Chinese Government to allow it to be carried through without these heavy claims for compensation to grave owners.

It might interest your readers to learn a little of the strenuous times experienced by my father and his Assistant Engineer, Mr. Charlie Hill (an American gentleman) in those days. The villagers along the line frequently threatened my father but never proceeded to personally assault him; whereas, with Mr. Hill (a younger man) on one occasion forty of them attacked him with bamboo. He retreated to a small bridge over a lotus flower pond, and being of powerful physique he was forced to pitch thirteen of them (men and women) into the pond; but was himself badly ruptured in the melée as a consequence of their assault.

The line was purchased by a syndicate, after my father's return to London, late in 1875, and Mr. Gabriel J. Morrison was then appointed engineer and carried it through.

I have heard it said, “Oh, yes, but this was only a toy railway,” which is in substance correct, still it must not be forgotten that to split a log is the getting of the thin end of the wedge in that is the difficult and crucial aim; and to my father and Mr. Hill belongs the credit of the initial effort of railway enterprise in China.

May I now offer you my congratulations on the celebration of the “Jubilee” of your esteemed journal, with a wish for its continued success in the future, and requesting you to kindly insert this letter.—I am, etc.,

PERCY A. SHEPPARD.

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL  
PRIZE DAY.

SPEECH BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Despite the wretched weather conditions there was quite a satisfactory gathering of children and parents at the Kowloon British School yesterday, which was the annual prize day. The prizes were distributed by H.E. the Governor, who was accompanied by Capt. Allison, Aide-de-Camp. Mr. T. K. Dealy (Director of Education) was also present on the platform, along with the Headmaster (Mr. A. T. Hamilton).

Upon the arrival of H.E. the Governor the National Anthem was played, after which the children ably rendered a school chorus, and a historical recitation was given by one of the boys.

The Headmaster then read the annual report, which was as follows:—

During the year, many changes have taken place in the Staff. Mrs. Main, who had been connected with this school for nearly ten years, left in December on her appointment as Headmistress of the new Government School at the Peak. On resuming her duties as a student teacher, Miss Robson left for April last. Miss Amy Dryer and Miss Bertha Robertson are acting expected from Home before we re-open.

Our average attendance for the year was 55, an increase of 3 on last year. 27 children left during the year, while 29 were admitted. Of those that left, 11 went to England, while 7 got situations in the Colony. In the upper school the attendance has been excellent, but in the lower school the younger children are not so regular. Four children made complete attendance.

In the examination just finished the results are satisfactory, and show a slight improvement all round. I should like to refer here to the children of other than British nationality who attend this school. These children, 10 in all, are undoubtedly at a disadvantage when competing against British boys and girls in a British School, but it is to their credit that they do so well. Among the prize winners we have four Germans, two Danes and one Russian.

The Inspector of English Schools, Mr. G. P. de Martin, visited us in December, and examined the various classes, chiefly in French and history. He made one or two recommendations which have been carried out.

When the rules of the school debarred boys over 12 years of age from attending, the present building was quite adequate, but now that the age limit has been removed, which I understand will be started soon, the health of the school has been exceptionally good. There have been no cases of serious illness, but the Medical Officer, in his report, refers to the bad condition of the parents of the children's teeth and tonsils.

The parents of these children were notified with regard to this.

Very little has been done in the way of athletics. Towards the end of the year we were granted the use of the football ground on King's Park three times a week. This has been taken full advantage of by the boys, who are quite enthusiastic about both football and cricket, but I should like to encourage sport among the girls. At the beginning of the year we had a playground made behind the school, and next term it is my intention to introduce tennis and hockey for the girls.

Most of the boys in the Upper School are members of the Hongkong Volunteer Cadet Corps, in which they are keenly interested. At the annual camp held from the 2nd to 10th January our boys were able to attend all the time, as this date fell within the Christmas holidays.

Our thanks are due to the Rev. N. C. Pope, who still continues to take the elder girls in Scripture once a week. I also take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mrs. Stark and all the members of the Staff for the able assistance they have given me during the year.

This was followed by the distribution ceremony, the successful students being:—James Johnstone, John Rasmussen, Victor Ramsay, Lancelot Purves, Gordon Meadows, William Gerrard, Lizzie Clark, Jessie Jack, Clara Frost, Millie Kinross, Edna Knight, Dagmar Goswami, Mile Goswami, Maggie Ramsey, Zeal Lukmanoff, Mary Hyde, Bertie Rasmussen, Walter Blair, Kathie Russell, Dina Goswami, Stephen Sidford, Jasper Claxton, Herbert Duncan, Audrey Stevens, Bertha Tarrant, Terry West, William Tillery, Winnie Newman, Mona Newman, Lulu Hunt, Naomi Joseph, Bessie Blair, Donald Stevens, Kari Messener, and Eric Raitman. Prizes for “perfect attendance” were won by Alan Johnstone, Clara Frost, Maggie Ramsey, and David Harvey.

At the conclusion of the distribution H.E. Sir HENRY MAY expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be present on that day, “out of the gloominess outside,” into that room which was full of bright children. He was also pleased with the very bright singing with which he was welcomed. To the parents he would like to say that he thought they had a very good gathering; they were, if he might use a sporting expression, “a nice, clean, good-looking lot.” (Laughter.) The English people, and Europeans generally, along with the Americans in that Colony, took a particular interest in that School, where the children who were of the European races and who might be their future citizens were brought up. There were many people who had been to the school and who had expressed their appreciation of the good tone which prevailed; and there was nothing so valuable in a school as a really good tone. He congratulated the Headmaster and the Staff on the good results, and he had no doubt that a good deal of it was due to the many years of careful shepherding which the school had had

at the hands of Mrs. Main. (Applause.) Mrs. Main, as they knew, had for ten years had care of that school with excellent results, and in that connection he would also like to mention the name of Mr. Pope, who had done much in giving scriptural attention to the elder girls. He had no doubt that Mr. Pope's efforts had contributed to the excellent results. (Applause.) Speaking of the prizes which had been given for complete attendance, His Excellency said that he had asked the Headmaster whether every child who made a complete attendance would be presented with a prize. The Headmaster replied that that was the object of the prizes. Therefore, he hoped that on the next occasion he came to the school he would present a complete attendance prize to each member of the school. No real success could be made except by continuous effort. Even the cleverest and most eminent men had to work hard if they were to do any real good. Therefore, those children who only came to school occasionally or “as often as they could,” and wanted to make a success of things, would not do so unless they came to school doggedly each day. “Your days of youth are not many,” added His Excellency, “and you ought to make the best use of them.” He wished now to refer to another question. It was a question about which he was always speaking to them and which, he supposed, was being looked upon as one of his pet hobbies. That was the number of boys who were members of the Hongkong Cadet Corps. He fully expected to hear when he came there that, being a British School, every boy belonged to the Cadet Corps. He was sorry to find that that was not so, and that there were some absentees. He had read that they took a great interest in football, hockey and the other outdoor games. Well, he wanted to know why there was not so much interest taken in volunteering. When he was a boy, if he did not play football or such games, his fellow students used to go for him, and he also used to go for his fellow students who did not take up any healthy exercise. He could not make all the boys in that school join the Cadet Corps, but he would suggest that all the boys who did belong to it should see to it that all these who did not belong to the Corps quickly joined. Boys had a way of effecting these results peculiar to themselves, and he would leave them to carry it out in their own fashion. The girls might also lend a hand. There was nothing a boy disliked so much as to be ridiculed by a girl, and he was told that there was nothing a man disliked so much as to be made a laughing stock of by a woman. When he was a boy there was nothing which annoyed him more than to be called a milkop by a girl. He did not know whether he was, he might have been. Girls could encourage boys into the desire to protect their fathers and mothers, and in the future their wives. He was sure that girls had no use for such boys who were what they called milkops, or those who came under the expression of “wasters,” or “loafers.” He did not care what they called them, but he really thought that it would be a very good thing if the girls let boys who were not manly boys know that they had “no use” for them at all, and that they looked down upon them. “They may be your brothers and your relatives or not, it is all the same. There is no more important duty than an English boy should learn to do, and that is to love his wife and his country. I hope you will remember that the next time I come to the school I want to find that every English boy in this school is a member of the Cadet Corps.” Referring to the health of the school, His Excellency remarked that it was very good with the exception that some of the children had affected teeth. This was a bad place for teeth, and he recommended to the parents a remedy he used when bringing up his children, and that was to put some lime into the water. His Excellency concluded—“I wish you a very happy holiday and every enjoyment during the course of it, and lots of fun and diversion if you can get that in Kowloon. (Laughter.) I hope to see you all again in a year hence and to present complete attendance prizes to every child in the school.”

The cheers for the Governor were then led for by the Headmaster and heartily given by the students, this bringing the gathering to a close.

His Excellency subsequently inspected a number of excellent drawings which had been done by the pupils.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged \$129,695.05

Chinese Association, Wellington, New Zealand (£100) 1,129.41

Medicine Dealers Guild 638.00

Mr. Chan Shek Shan 100.00

Mr. Li Sui Shek 50.00

Collected by s.s. Taisien (32nd instalment) 21.02

\$131,603.48

## INTIMATIONS

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And Cuticura Ointment. They cleanse the scalp, remove dandruff, arrest falling hair and promote hair health.

Samples Free by Post  
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 30p. book free from nearest depot: Newbury, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C. Town; Muller, Nelson & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, U.S.A.

CHS. J. GAUPP  
& CO.,  
WATCHMAKERS  
AND  
JEWELLERS.SURVEYING AND NAUTICAL  
INSTRUMENTS.ZEISS PRISM BINOCULARS.  
SUN GLASSES.  
SILVER AND PRINCE'S PLATE.Representatives—  
MAPPIN & WEBB,  
LTD.,  
LONDON,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
CHATER ROAD.CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864).

THE NEW SUMMER DRINK  
—OLD ENOUGH IN EUROPE,  
BUT ALMOST UNKNOWN IN  
HONGKONG!MARTINI VERMOUTH  
AND  
ICED WATER.

The properties of a good Vermouth render it highly beneficial as a tonic and appetiser; by taking it with Iced Water a refreshing drink just “long” enough is obtained.



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 93. Telephone No. 12.  
Telegraphic Address: "Press."  
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## U. S. R. CLUB.

OWING to bad weather the PAGAL GYMNASIA fixed for 1st August is CANCELLED.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1914. [1002]

## PEAK CLUB.

WEATHER permitting, the Band will play in the grounds as usual TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 1st August. If wet the Band will play a selection of Dance Music in the Ball Room.  
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1914. [1005]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS dated London, 15th June, 1914, may be had on application at the Offices of the Undersigned.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1914. [1004]

## NOTICE.

AS from the 1st August, 1914, the business hitherto carried on by the UNDER-SIGNED under the Firm name of GOLDRING & RUSS will be carried on under the Firm name of GOLDRING & PHILLIPS.

PHILIP W. GOLDRING.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

AS from the 1st August, 1914, CHARLES ANDREW SUTHERTON RUSS ceases his connection with the Firm of GOLDRING & RUSS and with the full consent and permission of the UNDER-SIGNED has joined the Office of Mr. J. H. GARDNER.

PHILIP W. GOLDRING.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914. [1003]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## BANK HOLIDAY.

MONDAY 3rd August, 1914, being a BANK HOLIDAY, all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS.

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914. [1006]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## BANK HOLIDAY.

MONDAY 3rd August, 1914, being a BANK HOLIDAY, all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS.

By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914. [1007]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

BURRINGTON, No. 129, PEAK, from 1st September till 15th October.  
Apply to—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
5, Queen's Road Central  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914. [1008]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains—  
Far Eastern News.  
Leading Articles.  
The Tibetan Question.  
The Registration of Companies in Hongkong.  
Judicial Procedure in Japan.  
Random Reflections.  
Hongkong Legislative Council.  
Precautions Against Piracy.  
Sanitary Meeting.  
The Hongkong Central Estates, Ltd.  
Eucharistic Congress Celebration at Macao.  
The Plague.  
The Hongkong Bank Case.  
Murder on the "Empress of Asia."  
The "Tai On" Piracy.  
The European Young Men's Christian Association.  
Supreme Court.  
Correspondence.  
In the Interests of Historical Accuracy.  
Serious Assault on a Police Officer.  
The Great Heat at Shanghai.  
Telegrams.  
Domestic Infelicity.  
Peking Notes.  
British Contractors in China.  
Japanese Lloyds.  
Shanghai Municipal Council.  
The West River Floods.  
Gunboat Patrol of the Canton Delta.  
Stranded French Gunboat, "Decidee."  
The Mitsui Case and Naval Scandal.  
Commercial.  
Shipping.

Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.  
Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage 84 cents each.  
\$1 Cash for three copies.  
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of those who hold Shares in the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LTD., will be held in the CURRY HALL, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 1st day of August, 1914, at 12 o'clock NOON, at which matters of importance affecting the future management of the Company will be brought forward for discussion.  
Shareholders are urgently requested to be present.

C. P. CHATER,  
Convener.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1914. [997]

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 3rd August.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [996]

## NOTICE.

MR. H. CRUZ, having arrived from Europe, has This Day Resumed Charge of the Management of our Firm.  
H. CRUZ & Co  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1914. [996]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1914, will be PAYABLE on FRIDAY, the 14th August, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 4th August, to FRIDAY, the 14th August (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1914. [996]

## NOTICE.

SOCIÉTÉ DES PULPES ET PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND AND FINAL CALL of HAIPHONG \$25 per Share on the 8% Preference Shares will become due and Payable on the 1st day of August, 1914, in accordance with the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held at Haiphong on 26th May last.

Payment may be made to either of the following Banks:—  
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.  
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING CORPORATION.

The rate of Exchange at which payment of this Call will be accepted is 64 per cent. premium, as the Capital is in Haiphong Currency and every \$100 will therefore cost \$106.60 Hongkong Currency.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Local Secretaries.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1914. [978]

## WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, from 1st November, for six months or one year. Four Bedrooms, Dining and Drawing Room, Garden.  
Kennedy, Bowen, or Robinson Road level preferred.

Reply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914. [966]

## WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations:—Sea bathing, boating, cricket, football, etc.  
For terms, apply to the Headmaster,  
HERBERT L. BERN, L.C.P.  
[1942]

## S.S. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked).

SHIPWRECKED and UNDERWRITERS interested in the Cargo of this Ship are requested to communicate with the undersigned within three months from date.  
GILMAN & Co.  
Lloyd's  
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1914.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

PEPPER ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building).  
Dealers in  
STAMPS, PICTURES,  
POST CARDS, SEEDS, BOOKS,  
TOYS, &c.  
Just Received:  
POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES FOR 1914.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1914. [888]

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.  
TELEPHONE 1219.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. [585]

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.  
IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LORING STREET (2nd St. West of Central Market).  
Telephone No. 515. [45]

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

(TELEPHONE 97).

## NOW SHOWING

## NEW DESIGNS

## IN

## BABY CARRIAGES

## HIGH-CLASS

## COACH

## FINISH

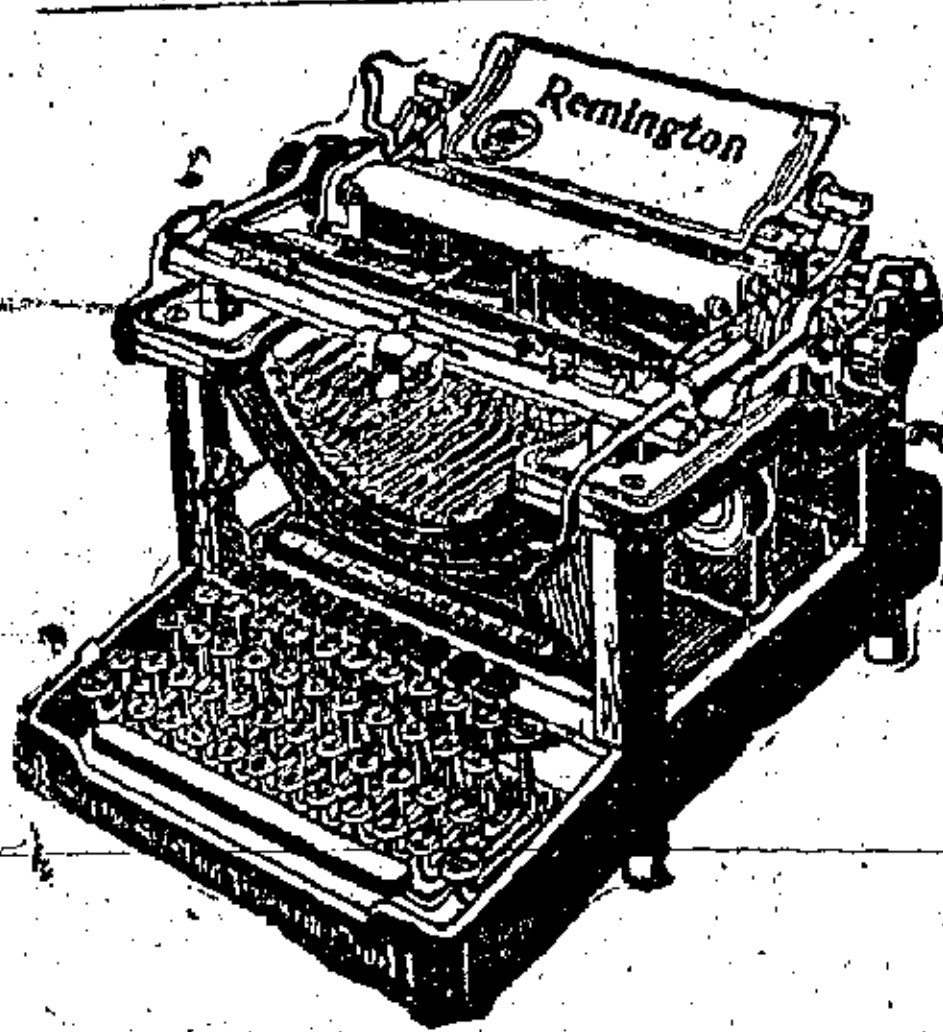
## EFFECTIVE

## COLOURS.

## MODERATE PRICES.

## INSPECTION INVITED.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.



## THE NAME REMINGTON STANDS FOR

The Longest History.  
The Widest Experience.  
The Greatest Manufacturing Resources.  
The Most Complete and Comprehensive Product.  
The Largest Selling Organization of any concern in the Typewriter Business.  
From every angle and from every point of view the REMINGTON qualifies as the Finest and ALWAYS  
Official Typewriter of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

## REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY (Incorporated).

## SIEMSEN &amp; CO., SOLE AGENTS for

Hongkong, Canton, South China and Formosa [54]

## HAVE YOU USED

## KAMINIA OIL?

(Registered).

## THE WORLD'S FAVOURITE HAIR OIL.

For Beautifying and Increasing the Growth of the Hair, for preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant and lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and refreshed. No other Hair Oil can approach it in perfection. It has, besides, the most delicate and charming perfume.

## TEST IT FREE.

A sample phial will be sent free of charge to all who write for it.

PRICE ... 80 Cents a bottle, nett.

Can be had from all Universal Providers and other principal dealers in the Colony or from the Sole Agent, CHAO CHUCK WAN, No. 8, Yee Wo Street, Hongkong.

Sole Proprietors:—

## KAMINIA PERFUMERY COMPANY,

Dumby, India. [667]



## HONGKONG SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

WE are prepared to conclude Contracts for Perpetual Work.  
We Guarantee our Qualifications, but ask our Price, which is standard and reasonable.  
Ring us up and come to an arrangement before the chance is lost.

H. E. VICTOR,  
Manager,  
6, Des Vaux Road Central (First Floor).

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Horse and Sizes.

SNOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

## WM. SCHMIDT &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 16th April 1914. [559]

## AUCTION.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August, 1914, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, of One Lot of EXCELLENT THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND below Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	As per plan	7.500 (about)	50	1,610

Hongkong, 26th July, 1914. [988]

## TO LET

TOP FLAT, Humphreys' Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914. [696]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions. From 1st September next.  
Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1914. [915]

## TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, and ROOMS.  
Apply—  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [923]

## TO LET.

FLATS, "ELL," No. 14, Wanchai Road, new flat, each Flat with 3 Rooms, Kitchen, Bathroom and Servants' Quarters. "THE NEUK," No. 88, Peak.  
Apply to—  
SANG KEE,  
Care of COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [924]

## TO LET.

NO. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Shop, No. 19, SHELLEY STREET.  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 25th June, 1914. [655]

## TO LET.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the Ground Floor of Bello Buildings, 31, Wyndham Street.  
Apply to—  
P. A. XAVIER,  
Care of Hongkong Printing Press.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1914. [930]

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling ... \$15,000,000  
Silver ... \$17,650,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.  
W. L. FATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.  
G. T. M. Elkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.  
C. Landgraf, Esq.

F. Lish, Esq.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.  
H. A. Siebs, Esq.  
Ad. Widmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER'S Hongkong—N. J. STARR.  
ACTING MANAGER'S Shanghai—J. D. SMITH.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits. For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [18]

## BANKS

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000  
Subscribed ... 1,125,000  
Paid-up ... 662,500  
Reserve Fund ... 465,000

## BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. [941]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... 7,489,250  
Reserve Funds ... 8,480,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy Kinkiang Shanghai  
Batavia Kobe Singapore  
Bombay London Swatow  
Calcutta Manila Taichow  
Canton Moji Tainan  
Dairen Nagasaki Takow  
Foochow Newchwang Tamsui  
Hongkong New York Yokohama  
Kobe Osaka Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE,  
8, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1914. [648]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1494]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 8 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [19]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 85, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay Kobe  
Calcutta Manila  
Canton Mexico  
Cebu Panama  
Colon Peking  
Empire San Francisco  
Hongkong Shanghai  
Hankow Yokohama

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS Gold \$7,300,000 equal \$1,460,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED. MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed. GEORGE HOGG,  
Manager.

8, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1913. [959]

## NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (\$2,500,000)

Paid-up Capital ... Fl. 17,407,000 (\$1,450,833)

Reserve Fund ... Fl. 6,518,000 (264,144)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS & WATSON BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager,  
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. [21]





## Neuralgia, Nervous Breakdown—

NURSE HALL, c/o Mrs. Bassett, Commercial Place, Landport, Portsmouth, Eng., writes:—"I was suffering from nervous breakdown with Internal Neuralgia, when I began a course of Phosferine. After having taken it for three or four months, I felt better than I had done for two years previously, and consider it the best tonic I have ever tried. As a remedy for all nervous disorders I think there is nothing to equal Phosferine, especially as I was given up by more than one doctor previous to taking Phosferine, and can now say I am perfectly well and strong, and have taken nothing else."

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring shattered constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

### CAUTION

There is only one Phosferine—beware of illegal imitations—do not be misled by Phosph-Thix or Phosph That, but get

## PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE

HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMANDS TO—  
The Royal Family  
H.M. the Empress of Russia  
H.M. the King of Spain  
H.M. the Queen of Spain  
H.M. the late King of Greece  
H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

Prices in Great Britain: 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENG.

**HIMRODS**

Gives Instant Relief  
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether  
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.**

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

MADE FOR  
Solely by  
Stora through  
DEWARS OF

60 YEARS  
all Chemists and  
the Country  
IMITATIONS.

**CURE FOR ASTHMA**

**RIGAUD'S KANANGA**

OF JAPAN

TOILET WATER

Beware of Imitations.

**RIGAUD & Co**

PERFUMERS

8, rue Vivienne, 8  
Paris-France

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS  
of the MEETINGS of the  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the  
Session 1913.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... .. 35.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1914.



"Oh! I say!  
It's Good!"

Cooling, refreshing and 'snappy'

**Montserrat LIME JUICE**

is the ideal Summer beverage.

Large supplies have lately been shipped from London.

MONTSERRAT is sold by all leading Grocers.

## Famished Hair Cells

Hair-failure is due to starved roots and cells. All the legion of hair troubles vanish if you strike at the root. It is the same in every case—you must go right to the heart of the trouble. What the grey, languishing, dropping hairs

call for

## ROWLAND'S Macassar Oil!

is sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 87, Hatton Garden, London.

Avoid cheap imitations with the same or similar name.

### REVIEWS.

On the Track of the Great. Recollections of a "Special Correspondent." By AUDREY STANHOPE. London: Eveleigh Nash.

Starting life as a junior clerk in the Bank of England, Mr. Stanhope threw over his lodgers and pass-books to seek a career more adventurous in the United States. He was not doing too well when chance brought him into contact with an acquaintance from London, who introduced him to journalism in New York. Shortly after, he worked as assistant to John P. Jackson, the famous "Special" of the New York Herald, and his luck holding good, eventually he came before the direct notice of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and henceforth his fortune as a journalist was made. He represented the Herald in many crises, fulfilling the most important commissions, often at the risk of his life, and he has many an interesting story to tell of historic events and notable personages. No wonder that the late King Edward asked him why he had not written a book of his experiences. Now that he has sought a little leisure from journalism to enlarge his experience of literature, it is to be hoped he will again lay his memory under tribute and favour the public with other books of reminiscence.

Perhaps the most striking episode in his career was his inoculation with Haffkine's hitherto untried prophylactic against cholera. The fell disease had appeared in several places in Europe and was raging with particular virulence in Hamburg when Stanhope heard of the Haffkine serum. He got into communication with Pasteur, induced Haffkine to inoculate him, and then he set out for Hamburg, where he nursed in a cholera hospital and subjected himself to the most horrible experiences, such as drinking cholera-infected water from a cholera victim, in order to test the value of the specific. It was a gruesome task to set oneself in the search of "copy," but Stanhope to his credit he did it—had the highest instincts of a journalist and never shrink from danger. His only assignment as a war correspondent appears to have been in the recent Balkan affair. He did not see much fighting—none of the correspondents did—and we cordially agree with his remarks on war correspondents as a nuisance. He writes: "They must necessarily be a plague and a curse to the staff of any army. Ordinary news is of no use to the Special Correspondent. What he seeks is extraordinary news. But any news which is of extraordinary interest to the public must necessarily be of extraordinary interest to the enemy. A bit of such news leaking out may mean a lost battle, a sacrifice of hundreds, yea, even thousands of lives." The allies had certainly learned a lesson from the Japanese, but we agree with Stanhope again when he questions the wisdom of issuing passes to correspondents and their incurring the trouble of bottling them up and preventing them from seeing any of the fighting.

He seems to have spent a good deal of time in the society of the late King Edward at Homburg, and has several interesting stories to tell of the King's bonhomie. As we are on the eve of another attempt to recapture the America Cup, there is perhaps some appropriateness in quoting the following yachting story, which will probably be new to most of our readers, as it is to us:—"One afternoon I was sitting in my room at Ritter's when a servant came and told me that the Prince of Wales wished to see me at once. I went down to the familiar office, and, on entering, found His Royal Highness in a state of excitement and anger such as never had I seen him in before. He held in his hand a telegram just received from 'Willie' Jameson, the well-known yachtsman who raced the Britannia in all her big matches. It told of the loss of the centre-board of the Vigilant, which boat, after winning the America Cup in the United States, had been brought over to England by Mr. George Gould to race the Britannia for the Cape May Cup.

"I want you," said His Royal Highness, "without delay," cable over to America exactly what I think about the whole affair. And, with that, to my intense amazement, the Prince, whom I had never known before but as the most discreet of men, began a tirade against Americans generally and the Goulds in particular. He was quite carried away by his indignation at what had taken place. He inveighed against the whole American idea of building racing machines which were not in reality yachts at all but merely skimming-dishes—that the whole idea was unportsmanlike and unworthy.

"This centre-board loss is a put-up job," His Royal Highness exclaimed angrily. He said he knew all about the Goulds and their history, and they were no better than they should be, and kept punctuating his remarks with, 'And you say that it comes from me; now, mind you say that it comes from me, I mean it!' Had I on that occasion taken His Royal Highness at his word, the sensation would have been of a monumental order. It may be remembered the outcry of indignation that swept the United States when Lord Dunraven, at the time he went over to America, suggested unfairness on the part of the New York Yacht Club sailing committee. The fury of the trans-Atlantic papers knew no bounds. Judging from that outburst, what would it have been had I cabled the wholesale denunciations which I had just heard, and coming from the first gentleman of Great Britain?

"The exasperation of the Prince of Wales was comprehensible enough. This was the second occasion upon which the Vigilant had lost her centre-board—the first time two weeks previously, when racing the Britannia for the Wolverton Cup. This time, by an extraordinary coincidence, at almost the same spot, whilst going from Dartmouth to Cowes to take part in a long-prepared race for the Cape May Cup—for which at great expense the Britannia had been kept in commission—away goes the centre-board again.

"In the course of the evening I penned a dispatch, which, whilst fully expressing the Prince's disgust at what had happened, and telling between the lines, his feelings as regards the shipboard methods observed in the racing of the American yacht in English waters—due, doubtless, to Mr. George Gould's inexperience in yachting matters—avoided bringing the Prince of Wales himself personally into the matter, which would have had calamitous results."

Well done, Mr. Stanhope! What newspaper man has not had a somewhat similar experience at one time or another?

Mr. Stanhope's book is worthy of perusal, and not the least admirable feature of it is the high tone he adopts throughout. It is easy to understand why he made a successful special for such an influential journal.

In a Cottage Hospital. A Novel. By GEORGE TRELAWSKY. London: T. Werner Laurie.

This is a cheap edition of a popular book. A novel that has already reached its thirty-fifth thousand and needs commendation. On a previous occasion, we had the opportunity of referring to its story. As is stated on the cover, "This is not a novel for little people nor for fools." There is some very strong stuff in it, some scenes which would have shocked our early Victorian grandmothers; but if what the author seems to imply is true—that there is a good deal of immorality and mismanagement in the Poor-Law Hospitals of England—perhaps he is justified in taking this manner of ventilating his call for better supervision and reform. Though it is a story with a purpose, it is most readable, and in its newer and cheaper form should have a fresh period of popularity.

This Man and This Woman. By LADY THOROUGHGOOD. London: Eveleigh-Nash.

Lady Thoroughgood writes entertainingly of the frivolous section of English society. A young girl, brought up austere in the country, has the opportunity, through a school friend of her mother, to enter the giddy social vortex, well warned beforehand that she must marry for riches if she marries at all. She falls desperately in love, at first sight, with a handsome young Guardsman, who is the adored of most of the women of his set. "The Clincher," as he is called, duly proposes to her and is accepted, though it is evident that he scarcely takes the matter seriously. In due course, they are married. Then the trouble begins. He is more than a friend of a society flirt, and, professing to find something sinister in his wife's innocent friendship with his old chum, Lord Melford, he deserts his wife and goes off to Paris with Mrs. Ardagh. How he is won back to his allegiance and develops a true love for his wife is told very effectively. There is an easy grace in the telling of the story, and some clever character drawing, and Lady Thoroughgood is to be congratulated on her construction of a highly entertaining novel.

Judas, the Woman. By F. C. PHILIPS and A. T. PHILIPS. London: Eveleigh Nash.

The author of "As in a Looking Glass," whose delightful reminiscences we referred to recently, has collaborated in the production of this ingenious novel. It is written mostly in the first person by the principal character mainly. We cannot say honestly that we like it, although, doubtless, it will make an appeal to many readers. It is concerned with the life of an adventuress, who is more or less a courtesan, a woman whose ruling passion is change. She does not scruple to commit bigamy; she plays fast and loose with every man she meets, wrecking their lives and steadily drifting on the rocks of disaster and death herself. We do not expect our fiction nowadays to have reason or even probability, nor do we want it to be always sugar-coated; but, for our own part, we prefer the pabulum with which we while away our leisure moments to be more savoury than "Judas, the Woman." It is some consolation to know that the adventuress gets her deserts in the end, and we take it that the moral is that "Virtue is always to be preferred to vice." We will leave it at that, expressing the hope that the authors will make a more agreeable use of their talents in their next essay.

## Variety of uses.

The uses to which Lea & Perrins' Sauce can be put, are innumerable.

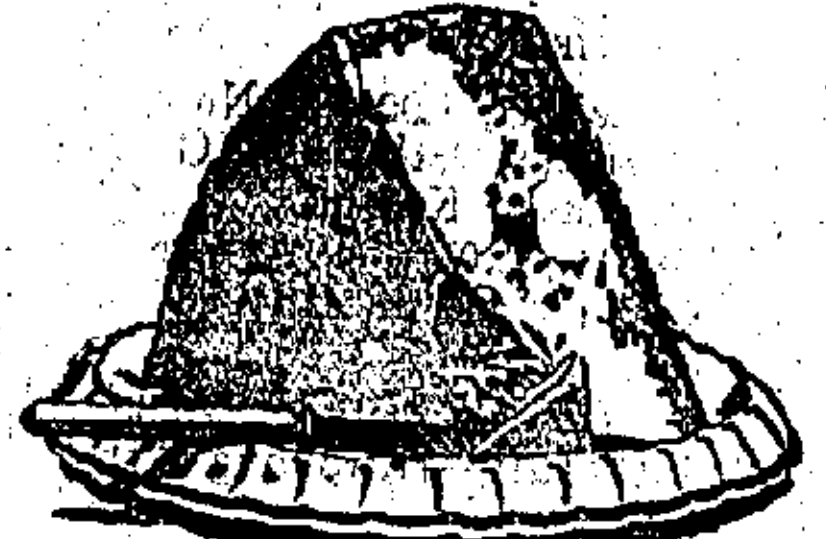
At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with Soda-water.

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Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 20, Fanning Lane, Shanghai, B.P.O. Box 158, and London, E.C.4.

Dodo the Second. By R. F. BENSON. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

Dodo, that delightful character of Mr. Benson's creation, has come back again. Her friend Edith Arbutnot tells her she is "like a battered ship, having weathered all storms, putting into port, with all the pier and quays shouting congratulation." But we are not so certain that this is a good simile. Dodo has certainly weathered many storms, but she wears well and has already found a safe haven in the arms of her first love—or should we say, her first lover?—Jack, now Lord Chesterford, and the father of a yet unborn son. Mr. Benson's novel is worth a careful reading, those readers who are already acquainted with the prepossessing charm of the irresponsible Dodo need not to be told of the high qualities of her character—his clever dialogue, his happy epigrammatic style, his unexpectedness and his translucent diction. All are here with a refreshing freshness, if the redundancy of our phrase may be pardoned. He appeals to the intellect as well as to the emotions, he stimulates yet soothes, and his whimsicalities, as they issue from the mouths of his characters, keep us ever on the alert. It is not of Dodo only, however, that the story is told. Into the story of the life of her daughter, Nadine, begotten by Dodo's second husband (now divorced), Prince Walden, is skilfully introduced the opening of the story contrived, we were at first at a loss to tell whether we were dealing simply with a reincarnation of Dodo, or whether "Dodo the Second" was meant to be her daughter Nadine. And the same art which conceals the author's intention at the beginning is maintained to the end. We have already referred to his unexpectedness. This is a quality not too common nowadays, therefore all the more welcome when we meet with it. Hughie, the brave manly suitor of Nadine's hand and heart, is a charming character, but probably the more skilful creation, next to Dodo, is Seymour, the whimsical son of Lady Ayth. There are others, however, and Edith Arbutnot is not the least admirable. Mr. Benson has given us of his best; we are delighted that he has reintroduced us to a character so alluring as Dodo.

The Woman's Law. By MARAVENE THOMSON. London: Eveleigh Nash.

The author of this stirring novel succeeds in striking a new note. We do not intend to reveal the mystery it enshrouds, because that would spoil its interest for the reader, who must learn it at first hand. It is sufficient to state that a certain George Orcutt, married to a charming wife, who is the mother of an equally charming boy, has committed a murder, the murder of his bosom companion, an artist, and that his wife, in the opening chapters, is contriving his escape from justice for the sake of her son's good name. Prior to his marriage and since, Orcutt had lived a life of immorality well-known to his wife. He is a degenerate of a type not uncommon nowadays, which almost makes us wonder at the attractiveness of his son. His wife conceals him, jumps into her motor car, and drives through the streets of New York seeking for "the double" of her husband, in the hope that she can persuade him to impersonate the husband till that unsavoury character has escaped to Europe. She is successful in finding the double, but he is a man who has lost his memory, and has to be sent, as insane, to an asylum. The complications arise when this man is released from the asylum, still lacking any memory of his previous existence, and goes to live with Mrs. Orcutt. It is not only his remarkable change of character—or apparent change—which occasions surprise to all who knew Orcutt, but the situation that is created when he falls in love with Orcutt's wife, that fastens the interest of the reader. We do not attempt to enquire into the peculiarities of American law, which, however, the story ignores, nor do we comment on certain

points that occur to us; but leave it to our readers to discover for themselves how the author deals with the complications that are bound to arise, since the true identity of George Orcutt's double is known to the head of the institution where he was confined.

## JJ & S

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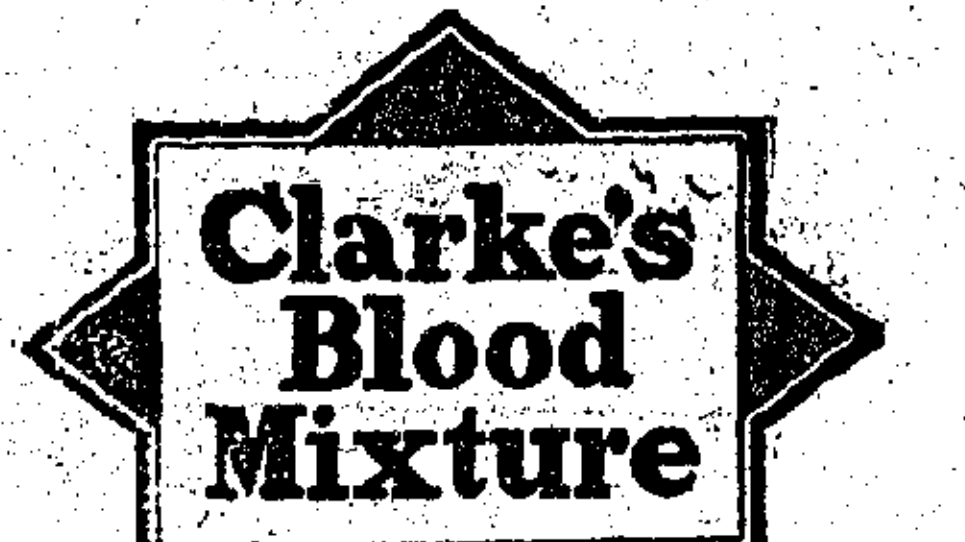
## SUFFERERS FROM SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES

such as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, Eruptions, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c., should at once realize that outward application, such as lotions, ointments so-called, balms, &c., though they may give relief for the time being, DO NOT CURE. The trouble lies deeper—in the blood. These complaints are the result of clogging impurities in the blood—and so

## CAN BE CURED ONLY BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

For cleansing the blood of all impurities, from whatever cause arising, there is no other medicine just as good as Clarke's Blood Mixture—that's why in thousands of cases of skin and blood diseases it has effected truly remarkable cures where all other treatments have failed.

The Editor of the "FAMILY DOCTOR," London's popular medical weekly, writes: "We have seen tons of letters bearing testimony to the truly wonderful cures by Clarke's Blood Mixture. It is the first Blood Purifier that Science and Medical Skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."



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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.  
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## SHIPPING IN PORT.

**STEAMERS.**

**AKI MARU**, Japanese str., 4,000, I. Noma, 30th July—Shanghai 25th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**ANNA**, Norwegian str., 1,017, A. Arntzen, 23rd July—Bangkok 17th July, Rice and Cotton.—Chinese.

**BESU VALLEY**, British str., 2,985, Abernethy, 19th July—Haiphong 17th July, General.—Order.

**CAMILIA RICKMERS**, German str., 3,163, H. Kohn, 30th July—Fochow 25th July, General.—Order.

**CARL DIEDERICHSEN**, German str., 774, H. Frandson, 29th July—Hohow 25th July, General.—Jensen & Co.

**CHINA**, Austrian str., 3,871, Guerwoch, 30th July—Singapore 24th July, General.—Sander, Wieler & Co.

**CHIVO MARU**, Japanese str., 4,387, W. W. Greene, 27th July—San Francisco 25th June, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

**CHOWTAI**, German str., 1,115, E. Gathemann, 19th July—Swatow 18th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**CLARA JENSEN**, German str., 1,183, J. Bendixen, 27th July—Swatow 26th July, Rice.—Chinese.

**DERVENT**, British str., 1,536, Jenkins, 25th July—Saigon 21st July, Rice.—Chinese.

**DUNBAR**, British str., 3,403, E. G. M. Dickinson, 28th July—Singapore 23rd July, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

**EMPRESS OF ASIA**, British str., 8,853, S. Robinson, 29th July—Vancouver 9th July, General.—C. F. R.

**HALDIS**, Norwegian str., 1,095, Jorgensen, 23rd July—Amoy 22nd July, General.—Java-China-Japan Line.

**HELENE**, German str., 771, Jensen, 30th July—Swatow 29th July, General.—Jensen & Co.

**HORND**, German str., 2,000, Hensen, 26th July—Mojito 20th July, General.—Hamburg Amerika Linie.

**HONGKONG**, Chinese str., 1,480, D. D. Ross, 26th July—Tientsin 19th July, General.—Chinese.

**INDRADEO**, British str., 3,507, T. R. Evans, 29th July—New York 12th June, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

**KANAKUK**, British str., 2,593, F. J. Archbold, 17th July—Haiphong 13th July, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

**KIYO MARU**, Japanese str., 5,757, Hashimoto, 18th July—Mojito 15th July, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

**KWANGSE**, British str., 1,302, G. J. Spink, 23rd July—Swatow 22nd July, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

**LOKSANG**, British str., 1,978, D. W. Ritchie, 25th July—Chefoo 20th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**LOONGSANG**, British str., 1,092, W. G. G. Leask, 28th July—Manila 25th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**LOVAT**, British str., 3,018, Glegg, 25th July—Mojito 20th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**MACHOW**, German str., 908, Cordas, 29th July—Hohow 23rd July, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

**MENDIP HANGE**, British str., 2,895, Foxworthy, 23rd July—Mojito 16th July, Coal.—Gillman & Co.

**MINNESOTA**, American str., 20,719, T. W. Garlick, 30th July—Seattle 27th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**NANKAI MARU**, Japanese str., 2,112, Sakuma, 20th July—Mojito 14th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**ONSAKI**, British str., 1,713, Picknell, 22nd July—Java 12th July, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**RUBI**, American str., 1,408, James Miller, 29th July—Manila 27th July, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

**RUNSHO MARU**, Japanese str., 1,743, Y. Kanada, 20th July—Dairen 13th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**SIBERIA**, American str., 6,555, A. Zeeder, 24th July—San Francisco 23rd June, General.—Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

**SABINE RICKMERS**, Dutch str., 573, Schermerman, 24th July—Singapore 17th July, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

**SEERARS**, British str., 2,953, 21st July—Java 12th July, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Line.

**SWANLEY**, British str., 2,507, W. E. Steele, 29th July—Manila 25th July, Ballast.—Carmichael & Co.

**TACOMA MARU**, Japanese str., 3,830, T. Hamada, 30th July—Manila 27th July, Flour and General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**TIPANAS**, Dutch str., 2,100, de Lange, 29th July—Muntak 20th July, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Line.

**UNKAI MARU**, Japanese str., 2,950, Tanaka, 25th July—Mojito 20th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**YAMATO MARU**, Japanese str., 1,312, L. Baba, 25th July—Karatsu 20th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## PASSED THE CANAL.

July 3rd—Onna, Socatra, Chalister.

July 10th—Ladoc, Lankar, Sar-jima, Tabin, Lomdon.

July 14th—Achilles, Benlomo, Glen-turret, Saiken, Salsuma, Suesia, Wakasa Maru, Fuch, Bulow, Novara.

July 17th—Meinam, Princess Alice, Scandia, Vorwarts.

July 21st—Brazilia, Cordillere, Goeben, Indrami, Kashima Maru, Nippon, Orestes, Siam.

July 24th—Perseus, Phemius.

July 28th—Benary, Canton, Glenroy, Macdon, Myrindon, Nubia, Peking, Swarona, Sibthorn, Nellore.

July 29th—Ville de la Ciotat, Wurttemberg.

## ON SALE.

## MAIL TABLES FOR 1914.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails of Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents.  
On Paper ... 25 "

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong, 7th January, 1914

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

## TRACKLESS-TROLLEY ECONOMY.

As an extension of street railway systems, the railless electric omnibus has given good results in Europe, and seems to be rapidly gaining favour. In an address the other day to British engineers, T. G. Gribble stated that no more current is required to carry the passenger by railless electric traction than by a tramway. With a traffic requiring a 24-minute service, the economy in favour of railless electric traction was estimated to be about 44 per cent. in construction, and about 7 per cent. in cost of operation. With smaller traffic the economy increases, a 30-minute service showing a saving of about 70 per cent. in operating cost.

## MIRRORS BY ELECTRIC DEPOSITION.

Metal-backed glass mirrors are said to be produced in a hydrogen atmosphere by a new process in half a minute. The sheet of metal used is laid on the glass plate, and the plate and its covering are then placed in the receiver of an air-pump. The air being withdrawn, a current of hydrogen is passed into the receiver simultaneously with an electric discharge, the result being the disintegration of the metal and its deposition as a thin film on the glass plate. Backings of gold, platinum, silver, copper, nickel, palladium, iridium or iron may be attached in this novel manner.

## ELASTIC-CONCRETE TIES.

A new German invention is a railway tie of a concrete of asbestos fibres and cement that is claimed to be elastic, like wood, and to have the additional properties of great strength, and the holding of nails and bolts better than wood. The rigidity of iron and steel ties, now used in some localities, is the chief drawback to their general adoption—this being a fault also of the concrete hitherto tried.

## A NORTH ATLANTIC NATIVE.

One wild bird at least is so well-known that naturalists can name the localities which it makes its home, and can even give a close estimate of its numbers. The gannet, or solan-goose, is a fish-eating swimming bird, about three feet long, living on both sides of the North Atlantic. A new work by J. H. Gurney presents not only its complete history, but lists its haunts, describes its characteristics, and deals with its distribution and habits in as minute detail as would be possible in the case of a domestic bird. A curious peculiarity is that its colonies have always occupied rocky islands, no past or present mainland haunts being known. Numerous abandoned sites are found, but the bird has now only fifteen breeding localities, of which not less than nine are off the coasts of the British Isles, and two are on Bonaventure Island and the Bird Rocks in the estuary of the St. Lawrence. Exclusive of nestlings, the gannet census shows 101,000 individuals, of which 75,000 belong to the British haunts.

## SOUND FROM LIGHT.

In an early apparatus of Prof. A. Graham Bell, light vibrations reflected upon a selenium cell were transformed indirectly into sound in a telephone circuit; but quite recently sound has been set up by the direct impact of light on various materials. The rays of sunlight concentrated by a lens were broken-up into flashes by passing through slits provided in a rapidly revolving disc. These flashes fell upon a glass vessel containing, for example, lampblack or coloured silk, and strange sounds were heard when the ear was placed near the glass vessel. With a prism instead of a lens, dividing the sunlight into the spectrum colours, the effects were even more extraordinary. Falling on red-silk or worsted, the green of the spectrum yielded quite loud sounds, red and blue were feebly heard, and some colours gave no sounds at all.

## A PROMISING METAL.

Argental, a new silver-aluminum alloy, is stated to be better than silver, which it resembles. It is only a third as heavy, is not affected by nitric acid or exposure to air, is stronger than either constituent, takes a good polish, can be cast, worked in the lathe, spun, or drawn into wire.

## ELECTRIC HEATER MATERIAL.

"Silite," the electrical resistance material for high temperatures developed by Dr. Egli, is a silicon carbide, and is now used in Berlin for making heaters, dimmers, regulating rheostats, and other apparatus. A difficulty experienced in working up the material was the finding of a suitable binder. When mixed with carbonaceous substance, the product after baking contained free carbon, which was attacked on heating in the air; and mixing with silicon gave, after heating, free silicon, with the same defect in lessened degree. The trouble was at last overcome by treatment of the material containing free silicon. It was first heated to 1,500 degrees C. in an atmosphere of carbon monoxide, converting the free silicon into silicon oxycarbide, and this was de-

## MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Stomach troubles always tend to become worse if neglected. The occasional headache or pains after eating, which trouble you now, may, if you neglect them, you may be numbered amongst the great army of dyspeptics, whose daily life becomes almost intolerable through chronic headaches, pains after eating, flatulence, biliousness, constipation, languor, sleeplessness, and depression. It is easier to prevent than cure. Leave nothing to chance. Never get into the dangerous way of thinking that stomach troubles will right themselves—a habit that will lead to untold misery. Therefore act promptly, now, and take Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after your meals. It is a herbal remedy, made from more than ten varieties of roots, barks, and leaves. You will find, as have tens of thousands before you, that it has a most beneficial effect upon the stomach, liver, and bowels. 40 years of world-wide successes have proved it.

## THE WORLD'S REMEDY FOR

Mr. J. A. Rowe, 13 Landis Street, Sydney, N.S.W., writes: "For over eight months I suffered from indigestion so severe that I was compelled to abstain from food of a heavy nature on account of the severe pains in the chest and sides after eating. In November last, Mother Seigel's Syrup was recommended to me. From that time onwards I steadily but surely recovered my wonted health and activity."

## STOMACH TROUBLES.

composed, setting the oxygen free, by further heating to 1,700 degrees. The final product is a strong and dense silicon carbide, firmly consolidated into a mass that is not attacked when heated in air.

**AIR-PROPELLERS FOR TUGS.**  
Punts carrying sugar-cane on certain shallow waterways of British Guiana are now drawn about two miles an hour by mules, but are soon to be hauled by a steel tug driven by an air-propeller. This novel vessel, now being built in England, is to be 30 feet long by 8 wide, with a draught of only 11 inches. It is to have a two-stroke 16 horse-power oil engine, weighing 1,900 pounds, and, with a special tractor screw placed amidships, is expected to tow at four miles an hour about 12 cane punts, each 28 by 8 by 3 feet and weighing a ton and a half empty, with a capacity of four tons of cane at a draught of 12 inches. Fuel and lubricating oil are expected to cost one-tenth of a cent or less per ton mile.

**NEW OIL-NUTS.**  
The new oil-bearing nuts discovered on the island of Catanduanes are being investigated by the Philippine Bureau of Science. The dry nuts yield 45 per cent. of a dark fatty oil, which makes good commercial soap and may have other possibilities, but is not edible. The botanical place of the nuts has not been exactly established, though they seem to belong to the genus *Anacardium* or *Diospyllum*, of the family *Melaceae*.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM NEW YORK.

**THE Steamship**  
"INDRADEO."  
Captain T. R. Evans, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 5th Aug., at 10 A.M.  
All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN Days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Aug. will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th July, 1914. [990]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## S.S. "BENVENUE."

FROM LEITH, MIDDLEBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Aug. will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th Aug., or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Aug., at 11 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1914. [991]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## S.S. "PAUL LECAT."

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London or S.S. "Normand" and from Bordeaux or S.S. "Leroy" Lallier, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods will be excepted of Opium, Transfers and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after 3rd Aug., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th Aug., or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 1st Aug., at 10 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
P. THOMAS, Agent.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1914. [2]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM PORTLAND (Or.) AND PUGET SOUND PORTS.

## THE H.A.L. Steamship

**"HOEDEE."**  
Captain O. Hansen, having arrived, Consignees are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.  
Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery made to them on behalf of H.A.L. at 10 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst.  
All Claims must be filed on or before the 11th Aug., otherwise they will not be recognized.  
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1914. [980]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

## "DELTA."

Arrived Hongkong on 29th July, 1914, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Malwa" and "Persia."  
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B.I.S.N. and B.P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.  
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON and DOWDALL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [1]

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

ADDRESS	FROM
Chanohokpang Chuan-yik, Bon-lan Street	Penang
Chih-pai	Singapore
Choy	New York
Gang-ho-heng Siangwan	Modan
Hing-sang	Saigon
Hookyan	Jolo
Hu-lan	Manila
Jugobabai, Chio Maru	Manila
Jugob, 161, Connaught	San Francisco
Kokwaiyun	Singapore
Kokwaiyun	Singapore
Kwong-taiyun, 196, Connaught Road	Manila
Lola	Cholon
Mosier	Paris
Ong-hong-sam	Singapore
Papohase	Shanghai
Tanikuchi Matsubara	Lucena, P.I.
Tongmow Care Cheeah	Tumut
Yau On Chop, Tallochan, 93	Seremban
Yenki	Fufo

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

ADDRESS	FROM
Findley	Shanghai
Niehyn, 16, Wellington St.	Shanghai
Pohinglong	Shanghai
Tongshue	Shanghai
Wing-shue	Kobe
401/259/246	Shanghai
6007/3502/4149/4574/0005/5894	Amoy
7024/3554/0001/5714/5391	Swatow
1129	Swatow

## MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH.	BRITISH.
Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 h.p., Comdr. A. Cochran, Kobe, Weihaiwei.	Atlas, admiralty tug, 615 tons, 1,400 tons, Hongkong.
Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lt. Commr. V. R. Brandon, Shanghai.	Briton, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Commr. F. B. Preston, Hongkong.
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, 1,400 h.p., Captain M. S. Fitzmaurice, Yangtze.	Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, 340 h.p., Hongkong.
Chio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. Mackenzie, Hongkong.	Colne, T.B.D., 560 tons, guns 4-12 pr., i.h.p., 7,500 f.d., Comdr. C. Seymour, Weihaiwei.
Chelmer, T.B.D., 560 tons, guns 4-12 pr., i.h.p., 7,500 f.d., Lieut. H. T. England, Hongkong.	Fame, T.B.D., Lt. Comdr. C. M. Blackman, Hongkong.
Hampshire, 10,850 tons, 21,000 f.d., 14 guns, Comdr. H. W. Grant, Weihaiwei.	Jed, T.B.D., 550 tons, guns 4-12 pr., i.h.p., 7,500 f.d., Lieut. G. F. A. Mulock, Hongkong.
Kinsha, 616 tons, 1,200 i.h.p., Comdr. H. Marryat, Yangtze.	Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 i.h.p., Lieut. F. J. B. Gibson, Labuan.
Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flagship) Vice-Admiral T. H. Jerram, K.C.B., 27,000 h.p., Capt. E. B. Kiddle, Weihaiwei.	Moopan, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. Alan Dixon, W. River.
Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,900 tons, turbine, 20,000 f.d., Capt. F. A. Powlett, en route to Shanghai.	Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Malcolm Murray, Yangtze.
Kennet, T.B.D., 550 tons, 4 guns, 12 pr., i.h.p., 7,500 f.d., Lieut. F. A. H. Russell, Weihaiwei.	Ribble, T.B.D., 590 tons, 7,500 f.d., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Wilkinson, Weihaiwei.
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. J. Fleetwood-Nash, West River.	Rosalia, depot ship to Submarine, 930 tons, 1,400 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Cromie, Hongkong.
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. I. A. S. Hutton, West River.	Salpe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. R. J. Maxwell-Scott, Yangtze.
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G., Hongkong.	Test, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. S. P. E. Russell, Yangtze.
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. F. L. F. Page, Weihaiwei.	Triumph, battleship, 11,585 tons, 12,500 i.h.p., A. Comdr. A. S. Summum, Hongkong.
Uak, T.B.D., 590 tons, 7,500 f.d., 6 guns, Lieut. Maxwell, Weihaiwei.	Welland, T.B.D., 590 tons, 7,500 f.d., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Polignand, Weihaiwei.
Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Landon, Yangtze.	Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. B. E. Blackwood, Yangtze.
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Robin W. Lloyd, Yangtze.	Yarmouth, 2nd class cruiser, 4,800 tons, Capt. H. L. Cochran, Weihaiwei.

## SUBMARINES—

C. 36 D. J. McGillicowie, Lieut.

C. 37 J. A. Gaimier, Lieut.

C. 38 R. K. C. Pope, Lieut.

T.B. 035, Lieut. Handley.

T.B. 036, Lieut. Wiles.

T.B. 037, Lieut. Wyndham-Quin.

T.B. 038, Lieut. Seymour.

## 新 外 中 港 香

## CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press).

## PUBLISHED DAILY

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Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [1]

## WATHEER REPORT.

On the 31st at 11.10 a.m.—Pressure in vicinity of station along the coast of China, and from the Loochong to the Philippines. It has decreased slightly to moderately from Hongkong to Tongking.

A depression still extends from Tongking to N.E. China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.94 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S. winds, fresh, squally; overcast, rain.
Formosa Channel	South winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

## REGISTER.

31st JULY, 1914, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.	29.58	75	—	—	0	b
Nemuro	6 a.	29.55	—	—	S	1	b
Hakodate	—	29.56	—	—	SW	3	b
Tokio	—	29.53	—	—	NW	1	b
Kobe	—	29.53	—	—	—	1	b
Nagasaki	—	29.58	—	—	SWW	1	b
Kagoshima	—	29.52	—	—	—	1	b
Oshima	—	29.55	—	—	—	0	b
Naha	—	29.57	—	—	SWW S	1	b
Ishijima	—	29.54	—	—	S	1	b
Bonin Is.	—	29.57	—	—	NW	1	b
Chefoo	—	29.52	75	95	SW	1	b
Weihaiwei	—	29.52	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iohang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changhai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.56	80	—	—	2	b
Outalof	—	29.50	79	—	S	4	b
Sharp Peak	7 a.	29.74	81	—	SSE	2	b
Amoy	6 a.	29.70	77	85	SSW	2	b
Swatow	—	29.70	75	81	S	0	b
Taihouku	5 a.	29.78	—	—	SE	2	b
Taihou	—	29.80	—	—	—	0	b
Tainan	—	29.83	—	—	SE	4	b
Koshun	—	29.82	—	—	—	2	b
Fusadorea	—	29.78	—	—	S	5	b
Canton	6 a.	29.66	77	91	SSE	3	b
Shanghai	—	29.67	77	87	SSE	3	b
Gap Kook	—	29.61	—	—	SSE	4	b
Macao	—	29.62	76	—	SSE	4	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	1	b
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puulien	6 a.	29.51	79	—	SSW	5	b
Tourane	—	29.67	82	—	WNW	2	b
Cape St. James	—	29.86	75	—	SW	2	b
Aparri	—	29.65	74	—	SSW	1	b
Nassau	—	29.63	74	—	—	1	b
Legaspi	—	29.91	74	—	—	1	b
Hilo	9 a.	29.83	80	—	SW	1	b
Bacolod	—	—	—	—	—	1	b
Cebu	—	29.93	85	—	S	1	b
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	1	b





**NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S**

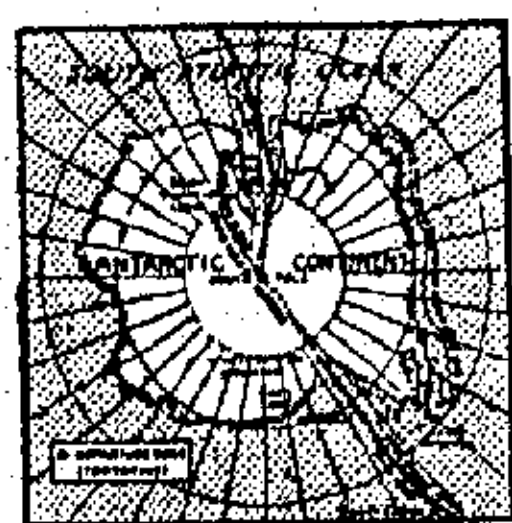
"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.  
UNVARIED FOR OVER 150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

**B E W A R E O F I M I T A T I O N S .**

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
**LANE CRAWFORD & CO.**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**Sir Ernest Shackleton's**  
Route  
1,700 miles  
across the South  
Pole from sea to sea.



Writing to the agent  
enthusiastic with the  
paraphrasing of the stores  
for the forthcoming Im-  
perial Trans-Antarctic  
Expedition, Sir Ernest  
Shackleton, uses these  
words:

"The question  
of the concentrated  
beef  
supply is most  
important—  
it must be  
Bovril."

Men who trust  
their lives to  
their food take  
no risks, and Sir  
Ernest Shack-  
ton, planning this  
expedition with  
an intimate

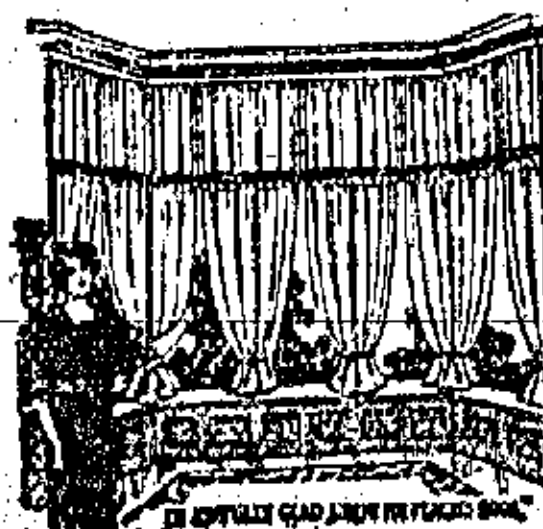
a knowledge of  
the value of ice  
and snow, has  
recognized the  
scientifically  
proved value of  
Bovril.

**"HOW I MADE MY  
WINDOWS PRETTY."**

"Peach's Beautiful Book  
told me all about it."

**FREE** to all. Tells about  
Patent Hem Curtains.  
Quite New & different.  
Ideal for Casements.

The greatest problem which confronted me when  
I was furnishing my home, was how to dress the  
windows in the most attractive fashion on an  
economical basis. I must confess that I was  
considerably perplexed, until I wrote to Peach's  
for their book "Decorative Window Dressing".  
The greater portion of which is devoted to curtains and  
decorations. It contains 700 of the most charming  
designs, showing how the most unattractive  
windows could be made most pretty and inviting.  
It is the only book produced which tells of  
Peach's Special Patent Hem and Surface  
Fabrics. These  
intense are  
worth a volume  
of description.



I was most  
impressed by the  
charming ideas  
for casement  
window decoration.  
These  
suggestions not  
only embodied  
the actual size  
and number of  
curtains required  
but it was  
possible to  
see at a glance just how much each  
window would cost, and then by reference  
to the book one could easily see how the  
window would look when finished.

The book also contains many varieties  
of other necessities, HOUSEHOLD  
LINENS, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING,  
LADIES' BLOUSES, LACES, etc.

The illustrations were superb. Nowhere is it  
possible to obtain curtains of such exquisite taste.

A plain fact also to the  
most casual observer  
was the astonishingly  
moderate prices of the  
productions from this  
famous loom.

**Peach's Loom Prices  
25% CHEAPER.**

Here were beautiful  
designs of curtains  
exclusive to  
Messrs Samuel Peach  
and Sons, the actual  
makers, which were,  
at least 25 per cent cheaper  
than one usually pays  
for the most ordinary  
quality. This is simply  
because Peach's are the  
actual makers supplying  
direct to the users and  
have 50 years reputation.

Fill in the coupon below, or send postcard for  
free copy of this magnificent book. You will never  
cease to admire its contents. Write now. Get the  
handsome book "Decorative Window Dressing" by  
return. S. PEACH & SONS, (Dept.)  
THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

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Nottingham, England.

Please send me your Free Catalogue  
Curtain Guide as per your offer.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

# INTERPRETER ON STRIKE.

CHINAMAN SCORES OFF COUNSEL.

Considerable amusement was occasioned  
in the Bow County Court, when a  
Chinese interpreter suddenly went on  
strike, and declined to put questions to  
the witness. He had been interpreting the  
evidence of several witnesses and had  
been called to order on a number of  
occasions for holding a private conversation  
with the witness, and not giving the  
correct answers.

Finally, Mr. Duckworth, counsel for  
defendant, asked a question, and waited  
patiently for about a minute whilst the  
interpreter and witness affably chatted  
together. Then Mr. Duckworth asked:  
"Well, what is the answer?"

The Interpreter: What answer?

Mr. Duckworth: The answer to the  
question I put you.

The Interpreter: What is the question?

(Laughter.)

Judge Smyly: You are expected to only  
ask and answer questions that are put to  
you. Now, let us have no more of this.

The Interpreter: I do give the an-  
swers.

His Honour: No, you do not.

The Interpreter (looking at the China-  
man in the box): He can speak English,  
and I am not supposed to help those, so I  
will do no more. (Laughter.)

Having said this the interpreter walked  
off to the back of the court, evidently very  
much annoyed.

Mr. Duckworth appealed to his Honour  
to ask the man to come back, but his  
Honour refused and an effort was made to  
proceed without him, but finally counsel  
had to unconditionally surrender, and  
beg the interpreter to help the court.

This he finally consented to do, with a  
fine air of superiority to everybody else in  
court.

# THE BRITISH INCOME TAX.

LIABILITY OF COLONIALS.

According to a Reuter message, via  
Bombay, published in Ceylon, when the  
House of Commons went into committee  
on the Finance Bill, Mr. Worthington.  
Evans moved an amendment exempting  
incomes re-invested in the colonies. Many  
men, he said, such as tea planters in  
Ceylon, made a large income from their  
capital but put it back largely into their  
business. The taxation of the whole of  
that income would make it too great a  
luxury to come home.

Mr. Molteno (Liberal) said the tax-  
ation of property within another jurisdic-  
tion was a most delicate matter. He  
feared it would cause considerable ill-will.

Sir John Simon said this was the kind  
of income which the owner did not need  
to spend, therefore it was eminently  
suitable for taxation. He promised an  
amendment laying down that the money  
on which income-tax had already been  
paid would not be re-taxed when remitted  
home. The tax on rents received abroad  
would be on the net not the gross sum.  
The clause would only apply to Britishers  
domiciled in Great Britain. It would hit  
the class which most deserved to be hit.  
They did not need to spend this income  
and were able to allow it to accumulate.  
Sir John Simon added that the accumu-  
lation of income abroad by insurance  
companies made before April 5th, 1914,  
would not be taxed.

The amendment was rejected by 269  
votes to 107. The clause was adopted  
under the guillotine, with the three sub-  
sequent clauses.

# THE NECESSARY CORSET.

SCIENTIFIC APPROVAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Council of the Institute of Hygiene,  
which numbers among its members many  
leading scientists and medical men,  
recently appointed a special committee to  
consider whether women should or should  
not wear corsets. The following are  
among the recommendations made by the  
committee:

(1).—That the requirements of modern  
dress and the exigencies of modern civiliza-  
tion appear to make the wearing of  
some form of corset a practical necessity  
to the majority of women.

(2).—That many corsets still in use are  
wrongly constructed and tend to produce  
injurious compression and displacement  
of important functions of respiration,  
circulation, and digestion.

(3).—That owing to the spread of know-  
ledge regarding the importance of freedom  
of movement and need of physical exercise  
in strengthening the muscles of the back  
and abdomen, the objectionable rigid  
corsets of the past are becoming much  
less worn, and are gradually being  
replaced by lighter and more  
corsets constructed on hygienic lines.

(4).—That the injurious effects attri-  
buted to the wearing of corsets can be  
greatly minimized, if not entirely re-  
moved, by the adoption of properly con-  
structed corsets and their right  
adjustment.

In view of the effect of the wearing of  
properly constructed corsets on health the  
council has prepared a memorandum giving  
clear and precise instructions in  
regard to corset construction and adjust-  
ment for the guidance of manufacturers  
and corset wearers.

# AVIATION DISASTER AT KUALA LUMPUR.

AVIATOR ESCAPES.

Mr. Wong, an aviator, flew recently at  
the Race Course, Kuala Lumpur, in the  
presence of enormous crowds. On the  
second day Mr. Wong had been up  
for twenty minutes, but when near  
Ampong the engine stopped, and in plan-  
ning down, he struck an air pocket, and  
fell, the machine being smashed. Mr.  
Wong was uninjured, and hoped to be able  
to save the engine.

**WM. POWELL, LTD.**

TELEPHONE 346.

ARE NOW SHOWING THE  
**NEWEST STYLES**

IN  
**RAINCOATS**

AND

**UMBRELLAS**

**RELIABILITY QUALITY SMARTNESS**

are embodied in every garment.

ASK TO SEE THEM.

**WM. POWELL, LTD.**

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

# BIG FILM COMBINE.

FOUR MILLIONS CAPITAL.

In September a new era in film produc-  
ing will start in England, for as the  
result of a gigantic combine, in which  
\$4,000,000 capital is involved, moving  
picture representations of famous plays  
will come out at the rate of two a week.  
Some of the plays to be filmed include  
"The Eternal City," "Zaza," "Sweet  
Kitty Bellairs," "The Girl of the Golden  
West," "Brewster's Millions," "The  
Silver King," "The Darling of the  
Gods," and picture-dramatisations are  
to be exhibited of Jack London's famous  
stories "The Sea Wolf," "The Valley of  
the Moon," "John Barleycorn," and  
"Burning Daylight." Each of these  
picture plays is to be filmed in the country  
which provides the setting for the story.  
In a chat with a Press representative  
recently Mr. Goldfinch, who has just  
arrived in England, explained the con-  
stitution and objects of the combine which  
he represents. "The three companies  
concerned," said Mr. Goldfinch, "are the  
Bosworth, Jesse Lasky, and the Famous  
Players, and by the inclusion of the last-  
named we have obtained the co-operation  
of Mr. Charles Frohman and shall stage  
all his successes, past and future. This  
gentleman's brother, Mr. Daniel Froh-  
man, is managing director of the Famous  
Players Company." Mr. Goldfinch added  
that Jack London, the famous novelist,  
has already left with a company of  
cinema actors for Alaska, where, in the  
surroundings depicted in his stories, films  
will be taken. A notable American address  
is also on her way to Rome, where, with  
the assistance of an Italian company,  
"The Eternal City" will be enacted.  
Another film of undoubted popular  
interest will be a specially-written play  
in which Gaby Deslys is to play the  
leading role.

# EARNING HIS £400.

BRITISH M.P.'S STATISTICS.

Mr. William Clough, Radical M.P. for  
the Skipton Division of Yorkshire, who  
has a peculiar gift for wearying the  
House of Commons in his speeches, has  
issued a booklet of 122 pages to his con-  
stituents to prove that he earns his £8  
a week. Mr. Clough claims that he has  
taken part in 2,696 divisions out of a  
possible 2,877 in six years. Calculating  
fifty yards as the distance covered in  
walking through the lobbies for each  
division, he says that he has thus walked  
764 miles. He estimates twelve minutes  
as the time occupied in the taking of each  
division, getting a total of 539 hours.  
Then, reckoning on the basis of an eight-  
hour day, he concludes that he has spent  
sixty-seven days in the division lobbies  
alone during the last five and a half years.  
He further tells his readers that he made  
thirty-three return journeys to London in  
1910, thirty-one in 1911, thirty-five in  
1912, and twenty-nine in 1913, or a total  
of 182.

# ELEPHANT SHOOTING.

A PLANTER'S ACHIEVEMENT IN SELANGOR.

No fewer than six elephants were shot  
by Mr. A. B. Slee, of Carnarvon Estate,  
Kuala Selangor, recently in one morning.  
The animals had been in the rubber, and  
Mr. Slee, who was armed with a .375  
sporting rifle, took a few coolies and came  
upon a small herd on the outskirts of the  
estate, in a piece of isolated jungle.  
His "bag" included two bulls and four  
cows. Mr. Slee first opened fire at a bull,  
who required four shots to bring him  
down. The next elephant fell at the  
second shot, and the others killed each  
fell to a single bullet.

**NEW VICTOR RECORDS**  
AND  
**VICTROLAS**

RECEIVED

BY THE

S.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA."

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS:

**S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.**

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free,  
Hongkong 24th March, 1914.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is com-  
manded by the Queen to thank  
Mr. Darlington for a copy of his  
Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."

"Far superior to ordinary guides."

Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S

LONDON "A brilliant book."—The Times.

AND E. T. Cook, M.A.

ENVIRONS. 24 Maps and Plans;

NORTH WALES. 60 Illustrations,

80 Illustrations.

DEVON AND CORNWALL 12 Maps; 5s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings,

Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley,

Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford,

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30 July	28 July	27 July	14 Aug	CHYU MARU	14 Aug	19 Aug	21 Aug	22 Aug
6 Aug	4 Aug	3 Aug	21 Aug	E. OF ASIA	21 Aug	26 Aug	28 Aug	29 Aug
13 Aug	11 Aug	10 Aug	28 Aug	CHYU MARU	28 Aug	31 Aug	3 Sept	1 Sept
20 Aug	18 Aug	17 Aug	4 Sept	E. OF JAPAN	4 Sept	7 Sept	9 Sept	10 Sept
27 Aug	25 Aug	24 Aug	11 Sept	CHYU MARU	11 Sept	14 Sept	16 Sept	17 Sept
3 Sept	2 Sept	2 Sept	18 Sept	E. OF RUSSIA	18 Sept	21 Sept	23 Sept	24 Sept
10 Sept	8 Sept	7 Sept	25 Sept	CHYU MARU	25 Sept	28 Sept	30 Sept	1 Oct
17 Sept	15 Sept	14 Sept	2 Oct	E. OF JAPAN	2 Oct	3 Oct	5 Oct	6 Oct
24 Sept	22 Sept	21 Sept	11 Oct	CHYU MARU	11 Oct	14 Oct	16 Oct	17 Oct
1 Oct	28 Sept	27 Sept	18 Oct	E. OF ASIA	18 Oct	21 Oct	23 Oct	24 Oct
7 Oct	5 Oct	4 Oct	25 Oct	CHYU MARU	25 Oct	28 Oct	30 Oct	1 Nov
14 Oct	12 Oct	11 Oct	1 Nov	E. OF JAPAN	1 Nov	4 Nov	6 Nov	7 Nov

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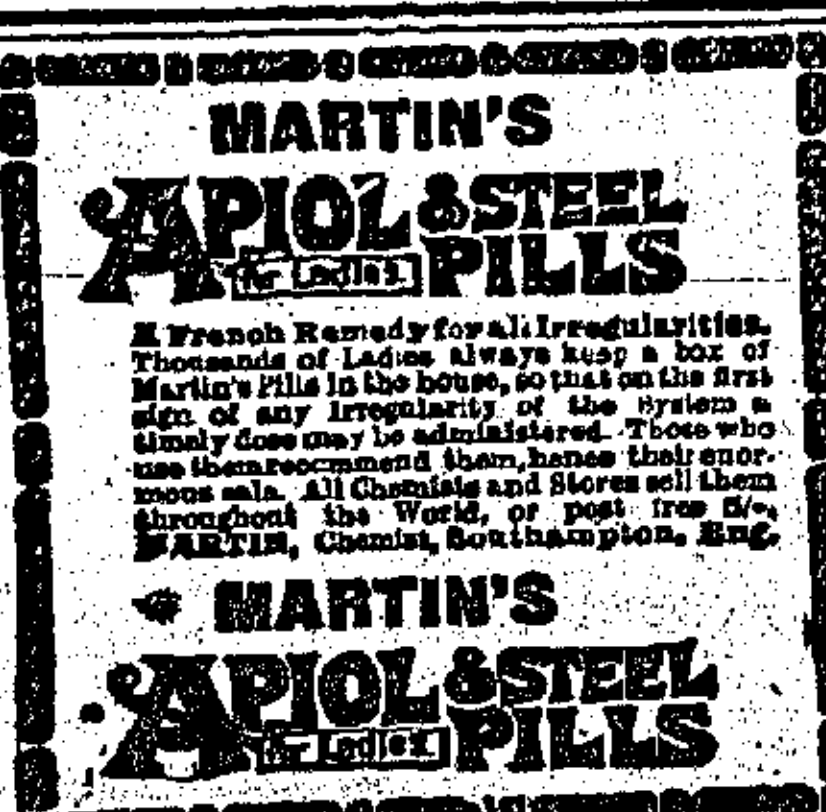
\$200,000,000 A YEAR FOR 15,000 PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, July 1st.

The time for the first payment of the  
new American Income-tax expired to-day,  
and the returns reveal the fact that the  
richest region in the world is the second  
revenue district, which includes two  
square miles of the west side of Manhat-  
tan Island, reaching from Twenty-  
Fourth-street to the end of the island.

Fifteen thousand persons paid Income-  
tax in this district, indicating that their  
aggregate annual income is \$200,000,000,  
an average of over \$13,000 each.

Bordering on this quarter is New  
York's alien tenement district, extending  
south from Fourteenth-street, on the east  
side of the island. It includes one square  
mile with 600,000 residents, making it the  
most populous spot on the earth's  
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It is obtained of all Dispensaries.

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### THOUGHTS ON DRINKS.

"Drink, my children!" said Dr. Sangrado. "Health consists in the suppleness and humectation of the parts. Drink water in great abundance; it is a universal menstruum that dissolves all kinds of salts." Said that same authority again:—"If thou feelest in thyself any reluctance to the simple element, there are innocent aids in plenty that will support thy stomach against the insipid taste of water. Sage, for example, and balm will give it an admirable flavour; and an infusion of cornpoppy, gillflower, and rosemary will render it still more delicious." The monks who invented Chartreuse, says a writer in the *Times*, improved on the Spanish doctor's recipe, for we are told that among the ingredients of that most fragrant of liqueurs are balm leaves, orange peel, dried hyssop tops, peppermint, wormwood, angelica root and seed, cinnamon, mace, cloves, tonquin beans, *calamus aromaticus* and cardamoms. Nor, one may suspect, is the basis of Chartreuse mere water. It is a beautiful mixture which for variety, perhaps, has only been equalled by a certain beverage which was brewed at the close of the Ashanti campaign, when in the need of escaping from the fever-smitten region it became desirable to dispose of a superfluity of commissariat stores and Sir Garnet Wolseley gave the order to "use them up." The order had plainly to be obeyed, so the things were dumped together into camp kettles and cauldrons—pickles and sauces, jams and sweet things out of tins, beer and wines, brandy and chlorodyne and Liebig's extract—everything in one awful witches' potion. It was all boiled together and drunk hot, to the health of Queen Victoria and the glory of Sir Garnet and the British arms. The drink was named *Coomassie* (some say that it was stirred with the famous umbrella), but it has probably never been brewed again.

It has more than once been maintained that when you start to mix a drink the more things you mix the better, on the principle of the colours in Oriental needlework. One who was an acknowledged authority on both literature and gastronomy in London 30 years ago used to pride himself on his making of punch. "If you get the basis right," he would declare, "nothing else matters." The "basis" was always the same—namely, a pint of brandy, a pint of rum, a pint of gin, a quart of champagne, and a quart of strong tea. On this theme he would embroider longingly. A little soda water—not too much—and the juice of half a dozen oranges (with another one sliced in) and some sugar; these would be matters of course. Thereafter came what might hap; as a spray or two of mignonette, a tumbler of strawberry ice, half a bottle of curacao, some juice from a jar of preserved ginger, such odds and ends of wine as might be handy and a few crushed fruits from the dessert, a dash of bitters, a chocolate cream or two, some eggs beaten up, a sliced cucumber.

There are men still living in London who even now recall those punches with a sigh.

### GEOGRAPHY OF DRINKS.

A great contribution to science is waiting to be made by the man who will really elucidate the principles of the geographical affinities of drinks. Certain broad facts, of course, are obvious, as that one beverage is suited to a cold climate and another to a hot. But this is but a rudiment of the matter; or why is a Bronx or dry Martini so vastly preferable to a swizzle in, say, New Orleans and a swizzle so much superior to a cocktail in Barbados? And why, among swizzles, is the "green" more peculiarly excellent in Barbados than on any other of the islands? Mint juleps, which are so indisputably the appropriate and predestined drinks in the hotter parts of the Southern United States, become intolerable to India; nor can any waiter, though pouring it from the same bottle and treating it with equal skill, make about the taste in Regent-street as it does in the Boulevard des Italiens. Some liquors, like some cigars and the manners of some people, will not export; and some drinks are as adapted to individual palates as pineapple was to the palate of Charles Lamb. But one is compelled to believe that this is only one facet of the matter. A liquor holds certain affinities, so subtle as to be beyond analysis, to the soil and climate in which the plant from which it came has grown; and the people who breathe the air of that same country are charged with the same affinities.

When the Celts in Ireland first brewed usquebaugh—the "water of life" from which the name of "whisky" is derived—they made it over fires of peat from their own bogs. Since then Irish whisky, the Irish peasant, and the Irish atmosphere have all smelled of peat together, and when Pat sits down to drink, all his happy harmony between him, the peat, and the good turf smoke. In another country another "water of life" is made, but French grapes grow in a lighter soil and are soaked with sun, like the Frenchman, so the air and Alphonse and his *can de vie* (though he rarely calls it so) are bright and buoyant together.

### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Sake in Japan is quite an excellent drink, because it belongs to the atmosphere; it harmonizes with its environment of bright sun and flimsy houses and the little cups in which it is served. But transport sake to the British dining-room and it becomes a thin and dismal beverage. When you live in Russia you may learn to like vodka, though only a Russian born, perhaps, can drink it as Russians do; and after an astonishing short stay in Stockholm the visitor finds himself regarding even the cloying Swedish punch as more than a tolerable drink. It is necessary to live in a lime-growing country to learn how immeasurably better—in that country—limes are than lemons for purposes of flavouring liquids.

Take rum again; there is much to be learned from rum. The association of rum with seafaring folk is something more than an accident. Good rum is made on islands within eight and half of salt water, from cane which grows in the sea air; and long before Admiral Vernon ("Old Groggram" from the "groggram" or *gros grain* cloak which he wore) mixed water with the liquor and gave his nickname to the "grog," our sailors in the West India trade had learned that rum was the drink for the sea. Old sailorsmen aver that they can actually detect the perfume of rum in a stiff sou'-wester. In its proper home rum is a fact of considerable importance. The man who would never dream of ordering a long drink made of rum in his English golf club, finding himself stretched at ease in the shade of a broad Jamaican verandah, knows "planter's punch" to be the one indicated and fore-ordained consolation. Nor, in the raw nights which even the West Indies sometimes know, is any foreign cordial so precisely adapted to human needs as is the indigenous "pimento dram," made from the allspice of the island, reeking with more odours than Arabia holds and as heartening as a native "hot-pot." So it is with the "wine of the country" everywhere.

Doubtless there are limitations. Not many British or American residents in Manila have yet come to habitual tipping of the *vinu* or even more deadly *anindu* of the Philippines, though the latter is less a native product than an imitation commonly villainous, of the beverage imported by the Spaniards. In Mexico the new "pulque dulce" is a pleasant drink enough, but few non-Latins can become enamoured of the ordinary half-purified pulque of commerce, or of *mescal*—the agave brandy—even when labelled Tequila. Also one needs a savage's primitive taste and passions to drink palm-toddy with pleasure.

### SAVAGES AND DRUNKENNESS.

It is a common mistake of well-meaning people to believe that the evil of drunkenness is a debt which savage races owe entirely to the intrusion of civilization. As a matter of fact there were few savage peoples who had not learned (or perhaps remembered from some older "civilization") rude methods of brewing or distilling without help from white men. Not that our sin in this regard has not been heavy enough; but it is only necessary to read the records of old missionary travels to learn how universal was drunkenness over all the extent of unpenetrated Africa. Sir Harry Johnston has recently dwelt on this fact. Livingstone has an illuminating description of the Angola palm-toddy, *malava*, which, like the Mexican *maquey* juice, "is not at all intoxicating when fresh, but if allowed to stand till the afternoon causes intoxication and many crimes." Unhappily the natives rarely drink it fresh. Shinte, the friendly chief of the Balonda, gave the great missionary a prescription for curing fever:—"Drink mead—plenty of mead; and as it gets in it will drive the fever out"—a pleasant inversion of Mr. Kipling's well-known lines:—

For the sickness gets in as the liquor dies out

And it crumples the young British soldier.

In David Livingstone's experience it also crumpled the Balonda. But it is to be feared that Shinte has more disciples than Mr. Kipling. Among civilised peoples there is probably more whisky drunk for professedly therapeutic purposes, as a cure for chills and fevers, agues, colds, malaria and snake bite, than is consumed of any medicine known to the pharmacopoeia. And things often happen with drinks in the treatment of disease which science has difficulty in explaining. The present writer knew the case of a coloured woman in Trinidad—who was dying, beyond any hope, of typhoid, and pleaded to be allowed a drink of coconut juice. She was beyond the reach of good or harm so she had her coconuts and drank the juice not of one, but of eight in succession—perhaps a gallon of liquid; and the orgie indisputably saved her life. On hot and awful days in the tropics there are not many pleasanter beverages than fresh coconut water, when a native boy has been sent up to knock down half-a-dozen of the nuts, and a dexterous slice of the machete, clipping off the top as one beheads a breakfast egg, converts the great green globe into a dripping bowl filled to the brim with the cool, pellucid liquid. Blissful, again, is the memory of coming in another and far distant part of the world, tired and weary with a hot spring day's tramping through the woods, to a maple grove where the trees were tapped, and drinking deep draughts of the fresh-run sap. So travellers in Asiatic wilds have found the fresh half-fermented kumiss nectar.

### THE SUPREME BEVERAGES.

The geographical fashions in beverages, of course, may change, as the whisky peg has almost driven the Brandy pawnee (pawnee for water) over the greater part of India; but neither brandy nor whisky is native to Hindustan. Scotch whisky has largely supplanted the indigenous rye in the making of long drinks in polite circles in the United States; but there is some plausibility in the view that this is owing to the popularity of golf, between which and "Scotch" the affinity is obvious. There are individuals who take their particular taste in drink with them round the world, as the British Army is said to take its Bass. No mere detail of geography would have weaned Mrs. Camp or Queen Anne ("Brandy Nan" from her "particular." We know an Italian, a great traveller, who refuses to get out of bed in the morning, no matter what the climate, until he has had a large peg-tumbler with about half-an-inch of thick cream at the bottom filled up with champagne. He thrives on it exceedingly. Many Britons, it is to be feared, find their graves many years before they need because they insist on carrying their British habits to the tropics, but roughly I may be said that shandy-gaff ceases to be tolerable within the gin and tonic degrees of latitude.

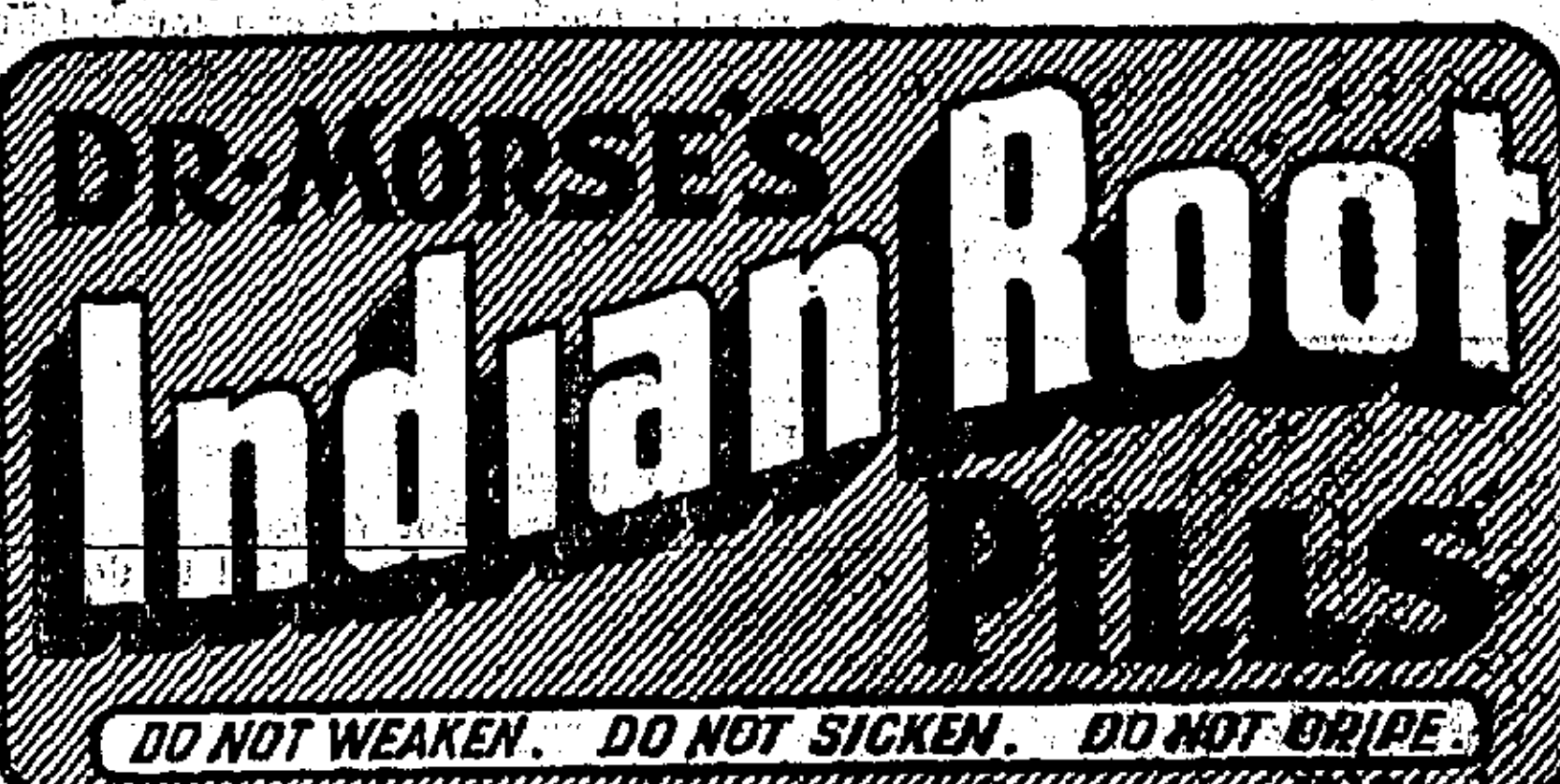
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They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Eruptions, Indigestion, Constipation, Head-rub, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils, and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

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Hongkong, 13th June, 1914.

[825]



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A wise man of the world has laid it down as a law of universal application that "Whenever you want a drink and don't know what drink it is that you want, what you want is vermouth." There is much to be said for it. We are all familiar with occasions when the suggestion of refreshment presents itself as indubitably pleasing, but when the notion of pouring into one's self a whole long something-and-soda is somehow repellant, and wine that one can think of seems inappropriate, and we can hardly rise to the fiery call of a liqueur, a fine champagne, a cherry brandy, or even the mildest of cocktails. In such emergencies the pleasant indeterminateness of vermouth (mix the French and Italian, if you will) is peculiarly comforting. And the "virgin," or should it be "vergin" (as the gin-and-vermouth has been christened in the East, has grown in popularity enormously of late. It is, after all, only a Martinez *en deshabille*, a cocktail with some of the feathers plucked out, which seems to harmonize with some moods and some climates even better than the full-dress drink.

While all drinks, however, which are drinkable have a certain local appropriateness—some quality attuned to the needs of those who breathe the native atmosphere, the property which gives its distinction to the supreme tipple, is that it is universally good everywhere. There are not many of them. The wines and also the liqueurs one can count on the fingers of two hands, and the spirits on the fingers of one. Nor do the malt liquors number more than half-a-dozen.

But these, barring some injury in transit, some fault in keeping or brutal maltreatment in the matter of temperature, have the same quality under all skies and exude not the virtue of any one locality, but an essential allurements as universal and all-appealing as the sunlight.

### LONG DRINKS AND SHORT.

Whether or not it is necessary in a truly supreme drink that it should be potable in some quantity is arguable. There is an American story which tells how a man burst into his club with the stirring announcement:—"Say, you fellows, I have just invented the greatest cocktail that ever was!" "What's in it?" demanded a chorus of voices. "The same as in any other cocktail, only twice as much." The Ettrick Shepherd long ago pointed out that the real merit of drinking as compared with eating lay in the possibilities of its prolongation. No man not "the best natural and acquired glutton that ever was," could go on eating to an indefinite degree; unless, perhaps, he nibbled melon seeds after the Eastern fashion. You must have an appetite to eat with any relish, but—

"Ye may drink a' nicht lang wi'out being thirsty—tumbler after tumbler—jug after jug—bowl after bowl—as long as ye're no sick—and ye're better worth sittin' wi' at ten than at aught, and at twal than at ten, and during the small hours ye're just intolerable good company—scarcely bearable at a'—and waxes so truly wutty an' out o' a' measure devertin'."















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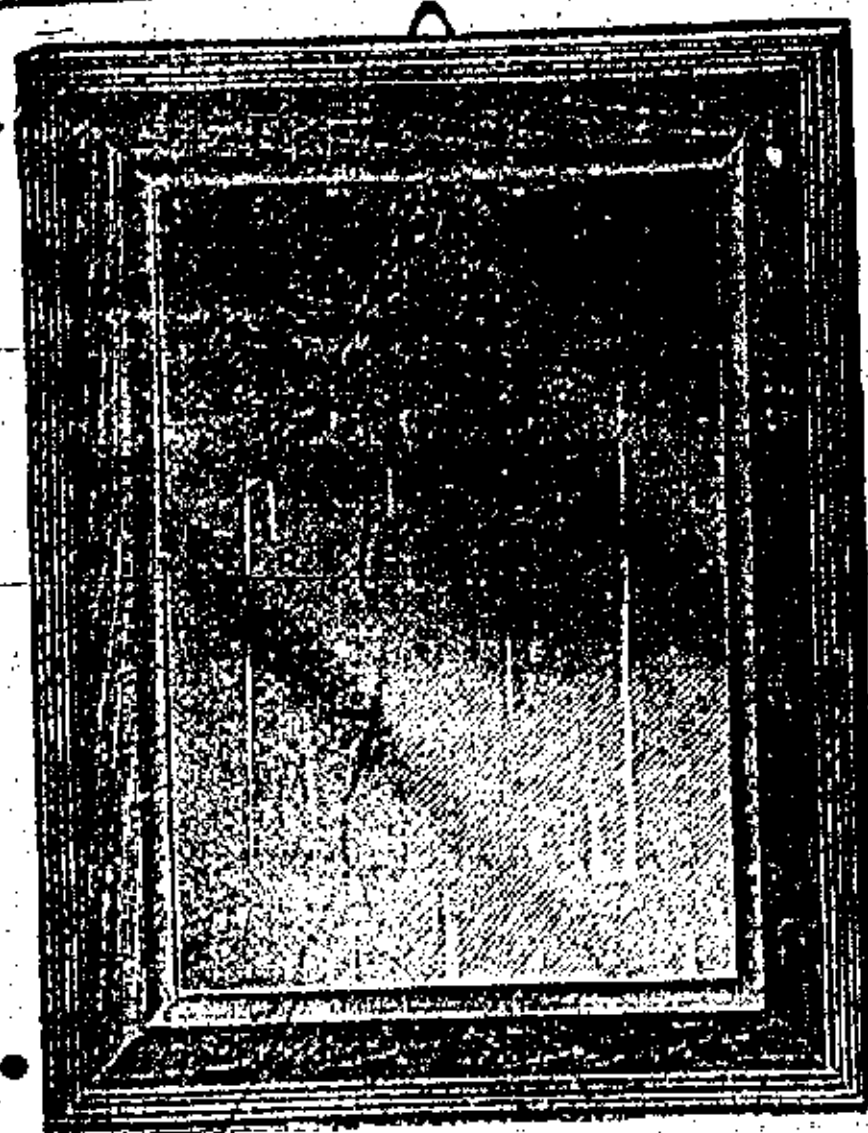
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## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Europe, the public are advised to send their correspondence for the present either by the Canadian or the Suez route.

Monday, the 3rd August, being a Public Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The *Anhui*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 11th inst. (delayed by typhoon) is due to arrive here to-morrow.The *Prinz Waldemar* with the AMERICAN MAIL *Manchuria*, is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 6th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE	TIME
*Tientsin ... ..	Michael Jensen ...	Saturday, 1st	8.00 A.M.
Swatow ... ..	Stentor ... ..	Saturday, 1st	10.00 A.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT AND EUROPE via BRINDISI ... (Late Letters 11.00 to NOON, Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Devanah ... ..	Saturday, 1st	10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents.)			
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)			
Philippine Islands ... ..	Loonquang ... ..	Saturday, 1st	1.00 P.M.
*Straits and India via Calcutta ... ..	Local ... ..	Saturday, 1st	1.00 P.M.
*Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Kamakura Maru ...	Saturday, 1st	4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via SHANGHAI, HONOLULU, *UNITED STATES, *SOUTH AMERICA, *CANADA via *SAN FRANCISCO	Siberia ... ..	Saturday, 1st	5.00 P.M.
(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pootung Railway closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th August.)			
*Swatow, *Weihaiwei, *Chefoo and *Tientsin	Chipsing ... ..	Saturday, 1st	5.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and North China ... ..	Chenao ... ..	Sunday, 2nd	9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Dagui Maru ... ..	Sunday, 2nd	9.00 A.M.
Swatow ... ..	Hainan ... ..	Sunday, 2nd	9.00 A.M.
Japan via Yokohama ... ..	Dunera ... ..	Monday, 3rd	9.00 A.M.
Hokkaido and Bangkok ... ..	Madew ... ..	Tuesday, 4th	9.00 A.M.
*Weihaiwei, *Chefoo and *Tientsin	Huscho ... ..	Tuesday, 4th	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow ... ..	Haiyang ... ..	Tuesday, 4th	10.00 A.M.
FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via SHANGHAI, HONOLULU, *UNITED STATES, *SOUTH AMERICA, *CANADA via *SAN FRANCISCO	Chiyo Maru ... ..	Wednesday, 5th	10.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta ... ..	Torilla ... ..	Tuesday, 4th	3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands ... ..	Taming ... ..	Tuesday, 4th	3.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and North China ... ..	Shanghai ... ..	Tuesday, 4th	5.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, *Honolulu, *Manzanillo, *Galicia Cruz, *Callao, *Arica, *Iquique, *Valparaiso and *Oronoe	Kaiyang ... ..	Wednesday, 5th	8.00 A.M.
Swatow ... ..	P. E. Friedrich ...	Wednesday, 5th	9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via SHANGHAI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via VANCOUVER (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Empress of Asia ...	Wednesday, 5th	9.00 A.M.
(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pootung Railway closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 10th August.)			
*Shanghai and North China ... ..	Esang ... ..	Wednesday, 5th	11.00 A.M.
Kudikotzu, Japan via Kobe, *Victoria, *Seattle, *Tacoma, and *Vancouver, B.C.	Twicer ... ..	Wednesday, 5th	2.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and North China ... ..	Anhui ... ..	Thursday, 6th	3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, *Victoria, B.C., and *Tacoma	Tacoma Maru ...	Thursday, 6th	3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow ... ..	Haitan ... ..	Friday, 7th	10.00 A.M.

\* Specially superscribed correspondence only.

TO-DAY  
Noon—Hongkong Tramway Co. Ltd., Meeting at the City Hall.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 3rd Aug.—  
Bank Holiday.Tuesday, 4th July—  
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land below Kennedy Road, by Public Works Dept.Saturday, 22nd Aug.—  
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.

## COMMERCIAL

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS

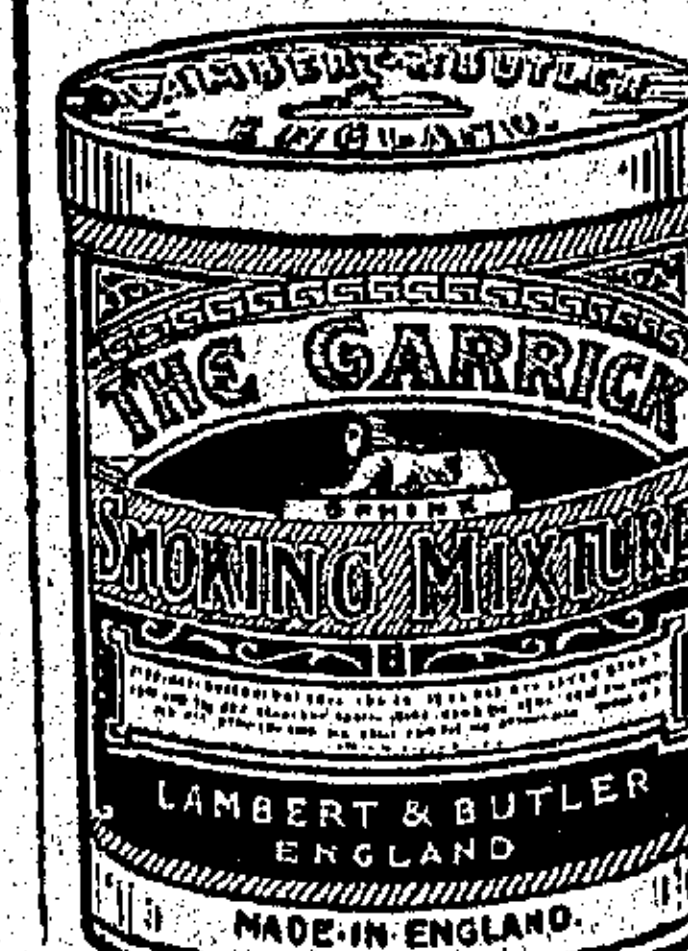
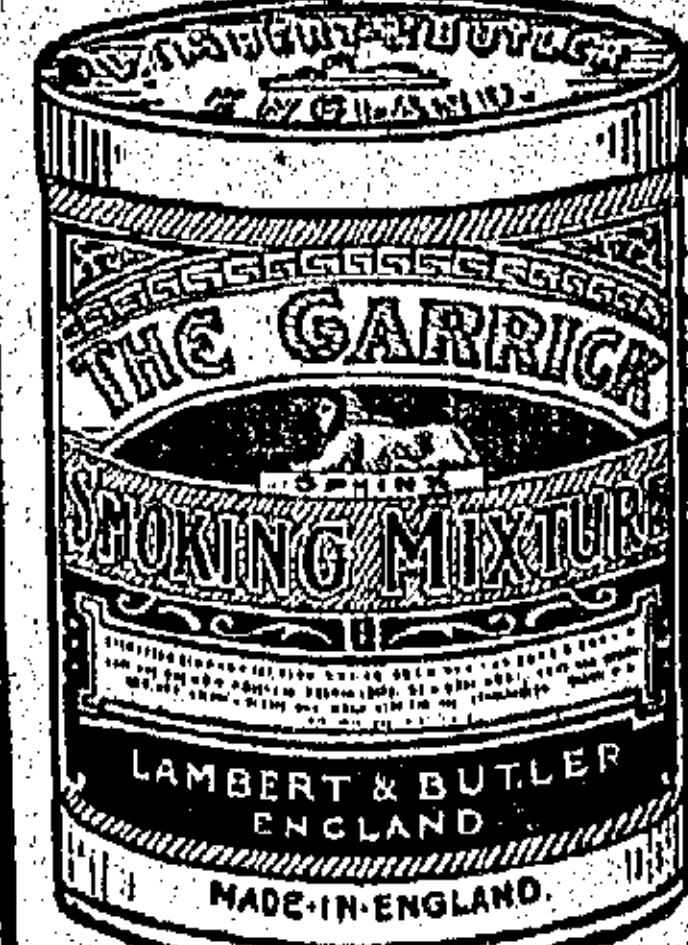
ON LONDON—	July 31st.
Telegraphic Transfer	1.87
Bank Bills, on demand	1.84
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.79
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.94
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.94
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1.94
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	210
Credits, at 4 months' sight	225
ON GENEVA—	
On demand	179
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	42
Credits, at 60 days' sight	43
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1304
Bank, on demand	1304
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1304
Bank, on demand	1304
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	75
Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	85
ON MANILA—	
On demand	85
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	74
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	105
ON RAJAHMUNDRAM—	
On demand	63 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	63 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand	83
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.35
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$60.40
BAR SILVER, per oz.	23 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

Hongkong	20 cents pieces	per cent
Hongkong	10	9.58

## MAILS VIA SIBERIA

London	Date	Due
London	July 11th	July 27th

HIGHEST GRADE  
CIGARETTES  
and TOBACCOSmokers of  
GARRICK  
SMOKING  
MIXTURE  
are always sure of a  
cool and refreshing  
smoke.Acknowledged by  
the connoisseur to  
stand alone for purity  
and charm of flavour.GARRICK  
CIGARETTES  
are always the same,  
always good, always  
satisfying.  
They possess a most  
pleasant flavour and are  
unquestionably the  
finest Virginia Cigarette  
manufactured.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

## DRINK

'O.T.'

'O.T.' BLENDS WITH ALL DRINKS. TRY IT WITH YOUR  
WHISKY, GIN OR BEER.'O.T.' HAS A BENEFICIAL EFFECT IF YOU RISE WITH A  
FURRED TONGUE OR A BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH. IT CORRECTS  
THE LIVER AND MAKES YOU WELL AGAIN.

DONNELLY &amp; WHYTE.

SOLE AGENTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 31st JULY, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$1850, sales 1750, £24	5 1/2 p.c.
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$11	10 p.c.
China Bank, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$4.85, sellers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$8	8 p.c.
China Provision, Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8	
CORPORATIONS.—					
Woo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 137	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2	3 1/2 p.c.
40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$38		
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$38	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$36, sellers	4 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$36, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$8 1/2		
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 55	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	\$9 1/2, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$4 1/2, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$128, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$217 1/2, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Manila Metropolitan Hotel, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$25	9 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$2	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishers Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6	all	\$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$10	all	\$16	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.		5/4	all	11/5	
INSURANCES.—					
Canter Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$317 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$155, sales	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$39, buyers	7 p.c.
10,000	\$15	25	Tls. 141, buyers		
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$79 1/2, sellers	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200 @ Ex 73	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.				buy.	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$115 1/2, x. div.	0 1/2 p.c.
H'kong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$103, buyers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2	6 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	7,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 93	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	\$71, x. div. buy.	6 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited		\$50	all	\$71, x. div. buy.	
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 48, sellers	
MISCELLANEOUS.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	35/-	
822,000	27	all	2/6		
200,000	21	all	85		
160,000	21	all	25 1/2, sellers		8 1/2 p.c.
25,000	\$10 1/2	all	\$10		
50,000	\$10 1/2	all	\$9 90, sellers		
75,000	\$10	all	\$5		
15,200	\$50	all	\$20, sellers		
RAILWAYS.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$77 1/2, buyers	4 p.c.
London Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$23, sellers	
SHIPPING COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$5	all	\$3 1/2	8 1/2 p.c.
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	\$3 1/2, sales	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	80,000	\$15	all	\$27 1/2, sellers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	all	\$50, £100	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	all	\$79 1/2, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$10	all	\$16	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$23, buyers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2, sellers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited		\$15,000	\$7	\$3	6 p.c.
STOCKS AND DISCOUNTS.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, sales	9 1/2 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$18 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterworks Co., Limited	50,000				
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.	
Guinness Imperial 1888	Tls. 757,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.	

VERNON &amp; SMYTH, Share Brokers.

## MILKMAID

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SAFETY

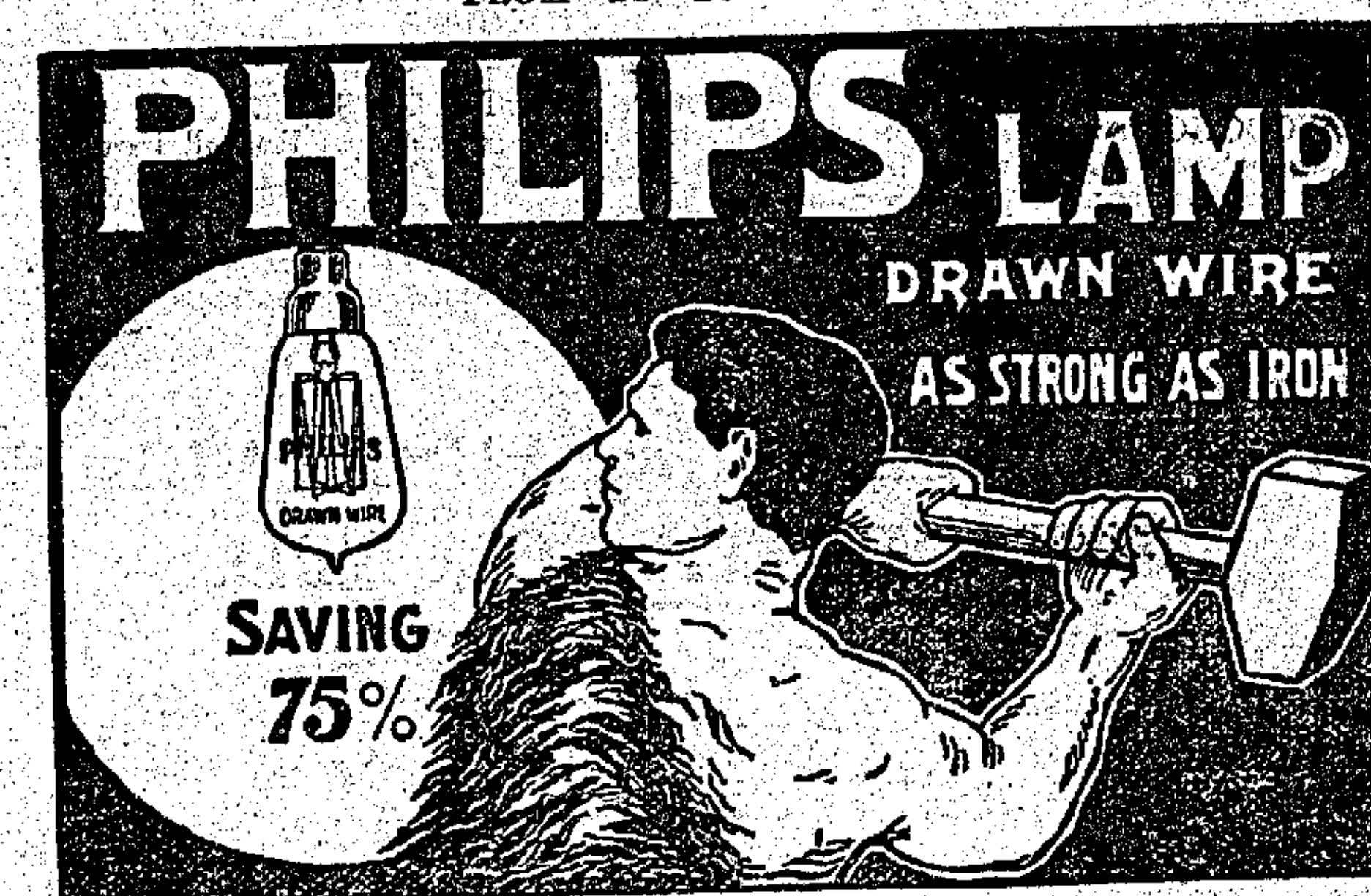
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